ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1874. Vol. VII---No 61

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, C. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc.—T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Household Cooking Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

FAMILY GROCERIES—C. R. Brumby, 99 Whitehall street.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lawshe, Whitehall st.

FIRE, Life and Marine Insurance—Walker & Boyd, No. 3 Wall Street, in Kimball House.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS—W. G. Knox, No. 30 Whitehall street.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS—Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., 66 and 68 Whitehall street.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—J. J. Ford, corner Fryor and Line streets.

DAYHOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

PRIVATE BOARDING—Misses DuPre, 50 Broad street. Three choice summer room.

LAWYERS.

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—dly

BRANHAM & SMITH, Atlanta, Ga. | SMITH & BRANHAM, Rome, Ga.

J. BRANHAM, JR., & C. H. SMITH, Attorneys at Law. Partners in Court business only. Atlanta office corner of Marietta and Broad streets, up-stairs. aug6—d3mo

J. & J. C. RUTHERFORD, Attorneys at Law, Macon, Ga., may28-tf

R. W. H. NEAL, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. Will practice in the Courts of the Augusta and Middle Circuits. apr10-dly

S. M. WINN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Augusta, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4-dly

G. C. TUMLIN, JOHN L. MOON—Tumlin & Moon, Attorneys at Law, office: Up stairs, Bank Block, Cartersville, Ga. march38-dly

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24-dly

GEORGE F. PIERCE, Jr., Attorney at Law, Sparta, Ga. mar32-d6m

E. B. McDANIEL, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Ga. Prompt attention given to collections of claims. mar11-dly

W. J. RAY, Attorney at Law, Madison, Ga., practices in the courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Special attention given to collections. mar6-d12m

JOHN T. JORDAN, Attorney at Law, Sparta, Ga., will practice in the counties of the Northern Circuit, and Washington county of the Middle Circuit. Particular attention given to collections. mar3-dly

JOSEPH McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga. feb20-dly

JAMES H. GUERRY. J. L. JANES.—Guerry & Janes, Attorneys at Law, Dawson, Ga., will practice in the courts of Pataula, Southwestern and Albany Circuits, and elsewhere by special contract. may17, 1874—d6m

W. T. O'NEAL, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga., will practice in the Augusta, Middle and Northern Circuits. Special attention given to collections. feb17—1y

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11-dlf

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11-d12m

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1874—d12m

JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law. Will practice in the State Courts in Atlanta Circuit and in the United States and Circuit Courts for the Northern District of Georgia. Office No. 19 Whitehall street, up stairs, room No. 4, Atlanta, Ga. feb1—dtf

W. T. MOYERS, Attorney at Law, Newnan, Ga. Will practice in all the Courts. my30—dtf

L. B. ANDERSON, Attorney at Law, Covington, Newton county, Georgia. mar5—d6m

W. M. BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will attend promptly to all business. Office with Judge R. J. Cowart, Bell building, corner Marietta and Broad streets, At lanta, Georgia. july2—d1m

J. T. SPENCE, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Will practice in State and Federal Courts. mar5—dtf

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june9-dly

FRANK P. GRAY, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office with Gartrell and Stephens, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. aug27—d1y

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—dly

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june30-d1y

J. C. FAIN. T. C. MILNER.

FAIN & MILNER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Calhoun, Georgia. Will practice in all the Superior Courts of Cherokee Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District and Circuit Courts, at Atlanta, Ga. july16, 1874—d6m

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit.

☞ Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. ☞ First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july 4-d1y

J. CLARENCE SIMMONS, Exchange and Collecting Agency, Sparta, Georgia. Does a General Banking Business. Discounts notes and Bills. Receives Deposits. Buys and Sells Exchange and Makes Collections. mar3-d6m

GEORGIA NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA. Capital $100,000. Buys and Sells Exchange, Gold and Silver, makes Collections, and transacts a general Banking business. L. A. LAPHAM, Pres't. E. L. JONES, Cashier. may5-d2m

DENTISTS.

DENTIST—D. SMITH, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, No. 60½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., over Chamberlain & Boynton's. may 16-d6m

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 48 Whitehall street, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M. Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms aug31—dtf

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON, may 1-d1y Charlotte, N. C.

MEAT, PRODUCE, ETC.

ATLANTA AND TENNESSEE MARKET House.—Rose, Jamison & Co., Butchers, dealers in Cattle, Hogs, Butter, Eggs, etc., No. 135 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. O. A. V. Ross, W. L. SHOFNER & CO., J. K. JAMISON, Fayetteville, Tenn. W. L. SHOFNER. apr12-d6m.

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COGHRAN, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia.

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOALMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. may15—

HOTELS.

NEW HOLLAND SPRING, Georgia. Good Board 50 cents meal, $10 a week, $35 a month. june23-d1m

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haudrop, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar3-dtf

AUGUSTA HOTEL, Augusta, Georgia—P. May, Proprietor. Is the largest and best arranged hotel in Augusta, possessing all the modern improvements and conveniences for the accommodation of the traveling public. feb17-tf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture. A. TOLESON, Proprietor,

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., A. Y. Sheats, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. june5-dtf

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

VIRGINIA HOTEL, Newnan, Georgia. This Hotel is kept by two ladies from Virginia, who will guarantee you something good to eat, polite servants, clean rooms, good beds, and a jolly Clerk. Don't forget the place. PROF. WELLS, july19-dtf Clerk.

POMONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort. M. B. O'CALLAGHAN, Formerly of Globe Hotel. june14—d3tw3w

TOCCOA HOUSE, (situated one hundred yards north of depot,) Toccoa, Georgia. S. V. Davenport, Proprietor. This hotel is new and commodious, and the table well supplied. Baggage carried to and from the depot free of charge. Extra inducements offered to summer visitors. Charges moderate. june14—dtf

RICHMOND HOUSE, near depot, Gainesville, Georgia. J. W. Trammell, Pro prietor. This house is new and comfortable. Table well supplied. ☞ FARE REDUCED. ☜ Baggage carried to and from depot free. Extra inducements offered to summer visitors. june14—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments. july5-dtf

READ HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House. W. M. LEWIS, W. G. GANT, } Clerks. june28—dtf

MEDICAL.

EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE,

87 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

J. W. GURLEY, M.D., Surgeon in charge.

WITH THE OTOSCOPE FOR EXAMining the Ear, the Opthalmoscope for examining the Eye, Laryngoscope for the Throat, he is able to detect, and treat successfully, troubles that have heretofore been considered incurable. As to his success in the treatment of Eye diseases, he invites attention to the following certificates:

ANDERSON, S. C., August 1, 1873.

This is to certify that I have been blind for the last three years, during which time I have spent several hundred dollars in trying to obtain relief, but without success. I had almost despaired of ever being able to see, when Dr. J. W. Gurley informed me that my case was Cataract, and by an operation, he believed that he could restore my sight. I consented, and on the 17th of February last, he operated upon my eyes. On the seventh day after, I was able to distinguish objects at a distance. My sight is improved ever since, and now (August 1st) feel that, with the aid of my glasses, I can see as well as any person of my age (67), and am able to attend to all my business—which renders me a happy man, being brought from darkness to light. MATTHEW SNIPES.

WILLIAMSTON, South Carolina.

Dr. Gurley operated on my grandson for crossed eyes, and I can testify to his skill as an Eye Surgeon, by the happy results obtained in this case. The horrible deformity is completely removed, and the young man is rendered happy. WILLIS ALLEN.

BRADLEY'S MILLS, Abbeville C. H., S. C.

I was operated on for Cataract by a skilled surgeon of Augusta, Ga., and after being under his care for about four weeks, was discharged in a worse condition than when I went to him, inflammation having deprived me of the amount of vision I had before the operation. In this condition I consulted Dr. J. W. Gurley, who took my case in hand, and on the fifth day after, I was able to return to my family with the eyesight restored. Dr. Gurley's method of operating and after treatment are different and less painful than any I have undergone. J. B. ROBINSON.

Other references can be furnished as to patients already cured under his treatment.

Arrangements have been made by which patients can obtain board and rooms at from $20 to $30 per month, where they will be under the personal supervision of the surgeon in charge. aug9-tf

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. W. M. MARVIN.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation room No. 20 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. feb19-d&w1y

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

WITH A WATER-LILY.

See, my darling, what I bring—
A white-winged blossom of the spring;
On the silent stream it lay,
Deep in dreams the live-long day.

Now, if thou wilt let it rest,
Lying on thy loving breast,
Again its spreading leaves will hide
Just as deep and still a tide.

Dangerous, dangerous, 'tis to dream
By the deep lake's silent stream:
Nixies hide within its bed,
With lilies floating overhead.

Dear thine heart, too, is a stream
Where 'tis dangerous to dream;
Nixies hide within its bed,
With lilies floating overhead.

HARVEST GLEANINGS FROM AN AUTUMN ABROAD,

—BY—

W. H. Waddell, University of Georgia.

NUMBER VIII.

A DAY AT HAMPTON COURT.

"Too Late for Hampton Court," met us as we drove up to Waterloo station. "But you can go to Bushey Park," was the reassuring communication, accompanied by the intelligence that the Bushey Park station was but two miles from Hampton Court, and that vehicles were always in call to transport tourists. An hour's ride brought us to the station, and a hackman met us with as much promptitude as if he had been engaged, proffering to drive us across Bushey Park to Hampton Court.

I do not think I shall ever forget that drive. Not twenty steps from the Station House, we entered by a gateway arched with stone, a scene of arcadian simplicity and beauty. We were driving trough a vas tundulating expanse o'green grass, over a broad white graveled road, with mighty forest oaks standing at irregular intervals as far as the eye could reach. Underneath these were seats for the accommodation of visitors strolling over the park, while thousands of deer, so tame as to feed from the hand, browsed over the beautiful verdant plain. Children with their nurses amused themselves by feeding the deer, and frolicked about with wild delight. Old gentlemen, with gold-headed canes, crept over the green sward, and chatted with the smart nursery-maids, and the whole scene reminded me of the figments of a fairy tale.

This charming drive brought us in half an hour to the

PALACE OF HAMPTON COURT.

This splendid old pile is built of red brick with stone facings on the left banks of the Thames about twelve miles sounth west of London. The village of Hampton is a pretty town of some five thousand people.

The ground upon which the palace was built was originally the property of the Knights Hospittallers, from whom Cardinal Wolsey took a lease. This he afterwards surrendered to King Henry VIII, who formed there a royal park. While Wolsey was in possession he erected the present magnificent palace which the king enlarged. Here Edward VIth was born, and here his mother, Queen Jane Seymour died. Charles I, Charles II, Cromwell and James II all resided here occasionally. William III rebuilt a considerable portion of the palace and laid out the splendid gardens in their somewhat formal style of his taste.

The interior consists of three vast quadrangles and certain smaller courts. The palace has not been used by the royal family for more than a century. I asked the fat old custodian, who, clad in a long scarlet coat, escorted us through the rooms, what use was made of the residence. He replied that the rooms were occupied—where used at all—by persons of rank of decayed circumstances, who obtained grants of residence from the Lord Chamberlain. "And all this host of gardeners, ushers, servants of all sorts, for what purpose are they kept here?" I inquired. "Only to keep up the palace and exhibit it as a place for the public to visit," was his reply. And so this magnificent old pile, with its costly and beautiful grounds, and with its prodigious retinue of attendants is simply a place of amusement for the people. It is a favorite pleasure ground for the jaded Londoner to visit upon occasion of a day's holiday, and the British Government regards it a good investment of money which will furnish an innocent and beneficial recreation for the four millions of the *great unwashed*, who swarm the narrow streets of the great metropolis.

The State apartments, gallery of paintings, and Cardinal, Wolsey's noble gothic hall, were inspected by us faithfully. The paintings by Lely are generally large historical scenes, which I will not weary the reader's patience by describing.

The gardens, the avenues, the fountains and mimic lakes were exquisitely lovely, albeit somewhat stiff and formal. The terrace walk by the Thames delighted me greatly, and indeed it would be hard to imagine a more charming spot for a day's idling than Hampton court.

The Reunion of Phillips' Legion.

The citizens of Greene and adjoining counties, with delegations from a distance, altogether numbering between five and six thousand, assembled in Greensboro' on the 11th inst., to witness and participate in the reunion of the surviving veterans of Phillips' gallant Legion of Georgia volunteers.

The procession, led by Gen. William Phillips and Capt. O. P. Daniel, with the Greensboro' brass band mounted in their band chariot in advance, formed at the courthouse at ten minutes past eleven o'clock, and with the old flag of the Greene Rifles borne by Rev. M. W. Lewis, (color bearer of the Legion) flying, and amidst the firing of cannon, moved to the fair grounds. The procession, composed of the survivors of the legion and followed in line by the survivors of other organizations of Confederate troops, was in double file, flanked on both sides by double lines of citizens, and reaching from the corner of Main and Broad streets to some distance beyond the railroad bridge, presented an imposing spectacle. On reaching the fair grounds it was found that the floral hall already contained as many ladies as could be comfortably seated, but the soldiers wedged in until the hall was packed to its utmost capacity, leaving hundreds outside. After an appropriate prayer by Rev. P. B. Robinson, and music by the band, Capt. Daniel presented E. L. Lewis, Esq., who delivered an eloquent and pointed address of welcome to both soldiers and citizens, and especially to the ladies, whom he offered to welcome in the wey ladies usually salute each other—there the curtain falls.

Gen. Wm. Phillips was then presented and in a touching and thrilling speech enchained the attention of the audience. His speech was not only eloquent but practical and we earnestly hope that his hearers will not forget the lesson of duty to tue widows and orphans of our fallen soldiers which he ably enforced.

At the conclusion of the general's speech, the procession was marched to the tables in the Female College grounds.

There were several speeches in readiness for the afternoon, but the usual heat of the day, having exhausted the people and dinner added to the demoralization, it was decided to dispense with part of the programme. At four o'clock the Legion held a business meeting in the Court House; an account of which appears in another column. The ceremonies closed with a grand ball in Floral Hall, which was prolonged to a late hour. —*Greensboro Herald.*

THE NEW YORK PRESS ON BEECHER.

Amazing Weakness Where Strength was Most to be Expected—A General Excoriation.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, August 15.—The weekly prayer meeting hall filled Plymouth church, mostly females. The business meeting after prayer meeting adopted this:

Resolved, That the examining committee be requested to make their report at as early date as possible consistent with the best interest of truth and justice.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The Tribune to-day says Beecher's cross examination shows him as surrounded by persons unworthy of the trust whom he implicitly trusted; as entangled in a net whose meshes he shrank from breaking because of the scandal. It is a saddening exhibition of weakness where the admiring public mood looked for strength. The blackmail feature scarcely helps Beecher, but falls like lightning upon his assailants. It shows Tilton's attitude in the business as touching the depth of infamy. To Moulton it is destruction. Carpenter only escapes on the ground that he knew no better. Unless they can promptly break the force of this revelation or disprove Beecher's explicit, and in the cross examination detailed averment, the whole pack of his pursuers are placed by it beside Woodhull, and need not occupy the thoughts of decent men and women no more forever.

The Times says, whatever Mr. Beecher's statement may do for his own character, it certain places the character of some of his quondam friends and confidents in the most unenviable light. Beecher's cross examination goes to show that Tilton is not only a bad witness, because he vapors, and threatens, and insinuates, and drags in irrelevant matter, but because he lies under taint of pecuniary interest; nor as the case now stands, is attitude of Moulton any more creditable. The worst feature of the case is that the discomfiture of these gentlemen may induce them to afflict the public with more of this interminable tangle. The World says Beecher has spoken out like a man to men, and he deserves, as we have not the least doubt he will receive, a manly judgment at the hands of his countrymen. As for the vermin who have preyed upon him, it is as unnecessary to dwell upon their monstrous crimes against society as it is difficult to see how those crimes can be adequately punished.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The Herald says that Beecher has presented his case at its best, and we cannot doubt but his statement relieved the minds of a vast majority of those who read it. Almost as if the whole burden of reproach was lifted away it has cleared the air wonderfully, and if some mists remain this much is true, with Mr. Beecher's absolute denial of the charges made we are under obligations to weigh the statement and counter-statements by relative credability of persons from whom they come; unless intrinsically there are contradictions and inconsistencies, which invalidate either statement, or unless the statements are invalidated by incompatibility of their general declaration with the facts thus far.

The Sun says: "As to the charges of Tilton, Moulton, and Carpen er, and any alleged admission to them, a man who would hang a dog on the word or oath of any three men who had so much as a smell of blackmail on the hem of their garments, has no manhood in him. The community cannot permit a man to be destroyed by testimony of a character like this against Mr. Beecher."

The journals generally accept Mr. Beecher's statement as vindicating him from criminality, but regret his weakness.

A Tilt at Beecher and Tilton.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

SARATOGA, N. Y.

Did you ever see the like of the Beecher excitement? It is the topic of Saratoga, to the exclusion of every other theme—regatta or turf, the late Walworth horror, of which the enactors were residents; or stocks, or pools, or President Grant. A great man walks on a perilous ridge, and Beecher walked there with his forehead in the heavens, shining in the light thereof. He was always drawing us toward him, and he made religion a kind of Fourth of July—squibby, and audacious, and explosive. Brought up in a plain way and having no religion of my own, but a sort of belief that what my fathers had was pretty reliable for squalls, I was always afraid of Beecher. He was too generous with his beatitudes. He didn't blister anything. There was neither Sinai hor Gethsemane in his theology. He praised fast horses, billiards, ten-pins and rich men. He discovered that a rich man was the most available conservator of christianity, and, in this respect, advanced upon an old belief that it was harder for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God. It is not well to

LIMBERALIZE THINGS TOO MUCH,

and Mr. Beecher was really down to optism some time ago, where no part of my Bible ever got. Tennyson drew "A Character" a little near him in the poem of that name, where he described a man "with a black lustre, dead blue eye, devolving his rounded periods," and yet "with chiseled features clean sleek," remarking that "the earth was beautiful." Then says, "Himself unto himself he sold." Did Beecher?

The style of Mr. Beecher did not evolve either religious or heroic characters as examples to men; for to all such there should be a sternness at times, such as Moses and Mahomet, Christ and Calvin, Knox and Cranmer had. You cannot beautify your divinity by painting Him in and in. till, in the softness of your tints, your portrait loses the outlines of the God. This world that Christ left with pain on His face, promising to return, and never yet doing it, must still wear a little of that cloud in which the sun was veiled. Mr. Beecher had come to be so optimtistic that this world looked to be a croquet ground, and his Gods feared, then, to use the mallets. Entering life with pain, leaving with pain, life must not be the highest we were meant for, no. Heaven too like the world. And yet there has long been a

SILENT SENSUALITY

of this form in Mr. Beecher's gospel; his Prodigal Son did not repent, but had the good time; his Dives was a very good parishioner; he baptised with lavender, and read the burial service out of a pastoral. Things had gone to be so volatile in his faith that whatever was Beecher was the whole soleman mystery of our religion; and, in our idolization of the man for his many noble but too frequent liberalizations, we played the holiday in church, and lost the principles of piety and restraint. New commandments were being given to us every Sabbath; new veneering was put on the grand old church furniture; "Love one another" was said with too much unction and was pulpy as a banana or a clam.

Sometimes it did really seem apparent that Plymouth chapel and its pastor were slowly working in the line of

A SOCIAL REVOLUTION

on this earth, too vast to let them dare explain what it was. The feet of the Divine Martyr were washed too often with the box of precious ointment, as if the laying on of hands was to be advisable all round. The idea has leaped to my mind knowing the amount of socialism abroad in literature and society, that Henry Ward Beecher was moving his mind toward that point reached by St. Simon and Stephen Pearl Andrews, of a vast phalanstery and carouse, without property, or poverty, or family sovereignty. For he had weakened out his creed to be a warble and a lotus-eating. The warrior part of life and duty were nearly eliminated. The true estate of man was cut down to a boudoir, and pastors were writing love novels. What nation ever ran down to waste and voluptuousness as soon as ours? The whole period between Johnny cake and lace lambrequins has been spanned by living men—Beecher amongst them.

THE OFFENSE WHICH MR. BEECHER ADMITS,

of once advising Mrs. Tilton for her soul's sake, to fly from her husband, was a crime against society. Wives are for the salvation of their husbands, not wholly of their own, and, to the last, should plead with them. Who but a wife can save an erring man? How can she save her own soul by quitting her duty? Where can she rise to mercy so straight as from the spot where she died at her post? Here is a gushing woman, nineteen years married, seeking for an ideal life, discovered midway between Charles Reade's novel and Henry Ward Beecher's discourses. Of all men in the world, her orthodox christian pastor advises her to leave roofree, bed, and duty for a grievance which she cannot define to the law. The law would deliver her back to her husband, and some husbands would deliver Henry Ward Beecher from himself. A pastor like that is an enemy of home, a traitor in the camp. Marriage is not a visiting; it is a contract to stay, to which the clergymen gives a solemization. That home where the idea ever lurks that it may be abandoned by one or the other by and by, is a blasted home where the home was never holy. "As long as ye both shall live," say all the other preachers.

The advice of Mr. Beecher was in that case,

A FREE LOVE ACT

more nearly than any of Tilton's antics amongst the free lovers; for the thousands of families in this country remain undivided to the end of their days, where the man has at some time crossed the line. After the deathbed marriage of Richardson and Mrs. McFarland, which Mr. Beecher performed, Gen. Garfield said to me: "There was a matter there fatal to the institution of marriage. If a man can say to a wife: Get a divorce and I will marry you, matrimony will be mere pastime." * * *

THE PARTNERSHIP

between Bowen, Beecher and Tilton, has always been, to say the least, a mild scandal. There is Oliver Johnson the latitudinarian, to edit it; Tilton, the attidudinarian, to adorn it; Beecher, the platitudinarian, to advise it; and Bowen, the ratitidinarian, to peddle it around. Mr. Colfax used to smile into it by the brevier column. It was, altogether, a travesty on a religious order; the word of God and a note of hand; a counterfeit detector and a sermon. Such papers have sprung up on all sides. Next to soliciting life insurance polices is the publishing of semi-denominational organs. The world, the saints, and now the flesh and the devil, co-operate. Out of that coalition has come improvidence, rupture, recrimination, and and now shame. Bowen has not been heard from, and why?

THE HUSBANDS AND FATHERS

of this country are making this great scandal a personal matter. They are terrible in their strength, moving together on the laws of time and the country, for the protection of wives and the honor of their homes. No race, no State, can quibble with pastors on this subject, and have security for society. The church is the bride of the Lord, not a paramour. The growth of individuality has made the marriage less a ring now-a-days than a glove, and the country is full of grass widows, snares to others and unhappy to themselves. The man who whispers to another's wife that he loves her, is a parasite who both poisons and stings.

IF A CLERICAL PARASITE

do this, there is at least one more fagot in reserve for him. And it is serious suspicion against Mr. Beecher that Mrs. Tilton does not love her husband as she does the priest. The husband whose bed she shared she came virgin to it, the father of her race, is less to Mrs. Tilton than a glib and interloping preacher, far her senior. A faithful pastor should figure much power over a how schold. The wife's compliments witness against him.

FINIS.

If there be no guilt in this claim of coincidences, let there never again be suspicion. First, Beecher is silent on the Woodhull charges. Next, Tilton challenges him on the platform of his church, and he declines the conflict. He quits his Congregational body rather than speak. He writes the language of the tormented to and fro, and here and there. He signs covenants. He picks his committee at last, and hires his lawyers. Then the woman is drawn from the distracted household to save the man she should not be saving. It looks to me like a lie of anguish, with some scripture phrases to make its hypocrisy deceive Heaven. It remains to be seen whether the behavior of Plymouth congregation has not debauched them all to the extent of loving him more than righteousness.

As for Tilton, like the frivolous Donatello in the story of the "Marble Fawn," he draws strength of character from his calamity, and method from despair. Unless Mr. Beecher can stand in his pulpit, with the scarlet letter on his breast, need not say:

"There was nowhere in this world where thou could'st have escaped me but there!" GATH.

A RADICAL OUTRAGE.

Judge Busteed takes Possession of a Passenger Train with a Force of Twenty Negroes, and Insults Three White Ladies.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

MONTGOMERY, August 15.—This evening on the Selma train the conductor ordered a negro out of the ladie's car, and on his refusal to go the conductor took the negro by the arm to force him out. Busteed, United States District Judge, took sides with the negro and drew a pistol and told him not to go.

Busteed and the negro left the car and soon returned with some twenty negroes and took possession. There were only three ladies in the car and one gentlman. Two white republicans were on the car and persuaded the negroes to return after they had possession of the car for some time. Great indignation is manifested at such conduct on the part of an United States Judge.

The Heat.

From all parts of the South we are receiving news of extraordinary hot weather prevailing. At Nashville, on Tuesday, the thermometer at the U. S. Signal Station marked 102 degrees and at Montgomery it went to 104 degrees. Knoxville revelled in a deliciously cool—comparatively—atmosphere of only 96 degrees.

The Chattanoogа people are dissatisfied because the Times of that city don't report the weather as hot down there as they think it ought to be. The Times reports for Wednesday that a thermometer placed in a proper position, marked 98½ deprees on that day, but other thermometers in the city mounted to 104 degrees, and Chattanooga is not inclined to allow any other place to boast of hotter weather.—*Knoxville Press and Herald.*

Bazaine in Belgium.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PARIS, August 14.—Marshal Bazaine arrived at Mayence from Basle, and will go to Brussels via Cologne. France will make no demand for his extradition.

THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

Sketch of the Life of the Late Col. Sandy Faulkner, the Original Narrator of the Popular Story.

[From the Little Rock Gazette.]

Yesterday afternoon our city was shocked over the news of the death of Col. Sandy Faulkner, who died at his residence, on the corner of Commerce and Fifth streets, at three o'clock, of gastric fever.

A brief sketch of his life will not be uninteresting. Col. Faulkner was born in Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, March 3, 1803, and was seventy-one years of age at his death. He came to Arkansas in 1829, and settled in Chicot county, on the Mississippi river, as a cotton planter. In 1839, Col. Faulkner (with his father, the late Nicholas Faulkner, a Virginian by birth) took up his residence in Little Rock, becoming the owner of another place on the Arkansas river, below this city. He disposed of both of his plantations before his death. The wife of the deceased passed away before him, in June 1871. His family consisted of four children, two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, S. C. Faulkner, Jr., is now in California, where he has resided for the past fifteen years. His other children are Mrs. Buchanan, residing at Lewisburg, Conway county; Mrs. Sallie F. Trapnall and Philip T., both of whom resided with their father. The deceased will be buried this afternoon at four o'clock from the Christian church.

On the 26th of July, Col. Faulkner was baptized by Rev. T. B. Lee, and with God before him, his death was easy.

It is well known throughout the Southwest that Col. Faulkner was the original personator of the "Arkansas Traveler," and it was his pride to be known as such. The story, it is said, was founded on a little incident which occurred in the campaign of 1840, when he made the tour of the State in company with the Hon. A. H. Sevie, Governor Fulton, Chester Ashley and Governor Yell. One day, in the Boston mountains, the party approached a squatter for information of the road; and Colonel "Sandy" was made spokesman of the company, and it was upon his witty responses the time and story were founded. On the return to Little Rock, a grand banquet was given in the famous "bar-room" which used to stand near the Anthony House, and Colonel "Sandy" was called on to play the tune and tell the story. Afterward it grew in popularity. When he subsequently went to New Orleans, the fame of the "Arkansas Traveler" had gone before him, and at a banquet, amid clinking glasses and brilliant toasts, he was handed a violin by the then Governor of Louisiana, and requested to favor them with the favorite Arkansas tune. At the old St. Charles Hotel a special room was devoted to his use, bearing in gilt letters over the door, "Arkansas Traveler."

During the war between the States Col. Faulkner was captain of ordnance at the arsenal in this city, until the place was abandonded to the Federals. From here he went to Tyler, Texas, where he still held the position of ordnance officer. At the close of the war he was at Marshall, Texas, but returned to this city. He was complimented at the first term of the existing Legislature by the naming after him of the new county of Faulkner.

At the convening of the present Constitutional Convention he was elected door keeper, which position, together with magistrate for Pulaski county, he held at the time of his death.

Throughout the State his death will be sorely felt, for he was a good man, the very center of a brilliant social circle, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him.

How Thimbles are Made.

The manufacture of thimbles is very simple, but singularly interesting. Coin silver is mostly used, and is obtained by purchasing coin dollars. Hence it happens that the profits of the business are affected instantaneously by all the variations in the nation's greenback promises-to-pay. The operation strikes a novice as almost wicked, for it is nothing else than putting a lot of bright silver dollars, fresh from the mint into dirty crucibles, and melting them up into solid ingots. These are rolled out to the required thickness, and cut by a stamp into circular pieces of any required size. A solid metal bar of the size of the intended thimble, moved by powerful machinery up and down in a bottomless mold of the outside of the same thimble, shape as fast as they can be placed under the descending bar. Once in shape, the work of brightening, polishing and decorating is done upon a lathe. First, the blank form is fitted with a rapidly revolving rod. A slight touch of a sharp chisel takes a thin shaving from the end, another does the same on the side, and the third rounds off the rod. A round steel rod, dipped in oil and pressed upon the surface, gives it a lustrous polish. Then a little revolving steel wheel, whose edge is a raised ornament, just outside the rim. A second wheel prints a different ornament around the center, while a third wheel, with sharp points, make the indentations on the lower half and end of the thimble. The inside is brightened and polished in a similar way, the thimble being held in a revolving mold. All that remains to be done is to boil the coopleted thimbles in soapsuds, to remove the oil, brush them up, and pack them for the trade.—*Exchange.*

"Nest Hiding."

"There is more expression than originality in that term employed by Mr. Beecher, and which even Western people seem to think so funny," said a wanderer from the Connecticut valley, this morning.

"What do you mean?" asked the Dispatch reporter.

"Why I mean just this, every Connecticut farmer's boy knows 'nest-hiding' as one of the every day expressions of the farm. It meant well enough in its original use. A favorite trick with boarding school boys and farmers' sons is to capture a hen upon the first indication of the "setting f

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensably required. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS are now ready in pamphlet form, with table of cases and general index. At the last term decisions of very great importance were rendered. Sent post paid for $1. Address W. A. Hemphill & Co.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENTS:
T. M. ACTON. *J. W. ANDERSON.*

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, August 16, 187

BREVITIES.

—Gold closed in New York at 9[illegible].

—Cotton closed in New York at 17a-17[illegible]; in Liverpool at 8[illegible].

—Red Cloud is the only gelding save Dexter that has recorded a mile in 2:18.

—Baltimore has inaugurated a series of excursions for its aged and indigent population.

—There are in France 5,671,000 smokers. In every fifteen eight smoke pipes, five cigars and two cigarettes.

—It would be rather singular if Charlie Ross and the truth about the Beecher matter should be found the same day.

—That baby who went to Brazil to be born was born, but the journey was too much for him. Melancholy satisfaction of the other heir to the throne.

—The New York papers are now delivered in Richmond, Va., at 10 o'clock on the night of their publication. Distance three hundred and fifty miles.

—Gen. John C. Breckinridge is spending the summer with his family at the Thousand Islands. He is still in very poor health, suffering with acute pneumonia.

—One of the latest great pipe-fanciers in the world, Major General Raffalovich, of the Russian army, is now in this country. He has a collection of more than 600 pipes.

—"Doctor," said a dying woman feebly about whose bed were gathered weeping children and friends to hear her last request, "Doctor, can't you keep me alive until I hear Moulton's evidence?"

—A Long Island farmer tempted the caterpillars off his trees by offering to read them from an advanced copy of Mr. Beecher's statement, and while they were all gathered quietly together to hear it treacherously murdered them in cold blood.

—Two barrels of ale exploded in the Newburyport depot the other day, though the casks were supposed capable of sustaining a pressure of two hundred pounds to the inch, or more than a steam boiler. And yet many people will still drink this dangerous stuff.

—Some ancient philosopher says it seems like a waste of time to spend five years at West Point for the purpose of acquiring the title of lieutenant, when a boy can be called "colonel" by simply addressing a few words to any thirsty congregation in a bar-room.

—According to a late census, there are 350,000 cats in England, and a venerable grimalkin, attached to the editoral staff of the London Standard, estimates one mouse and five rats to every acre, making a total of 91,116,000 of these animals, consuming enough grain to feed nearly 3,000,000 human beings.

—Savannah is the fourth exporting city in the United States, according to data published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated. New York ranks first, New Orleans second, San Francisco third, and Savannah fourth. Savannah's exports last year amounted to $32,000,000 in value; Philadelphia $28,000,000.

"Papa, do you think Beech—" "Hush, Johnnie." "But papa, don't you think Beech—" "Didn't you hear me tell you to stop your noise, sir? I won't have you talking about these things. Go in and get your face washed." And Johnnie, with tears in his eyes, wants to know why papa won't tell him whether beech nuts are ripe.

—The London fire brigade is composed of four hundred men, and is commanded by Capt. E. M. Shaw, who has a salary of $6,000. The cost of the brigade for 1873 was $350,000, $60,000 of which is paid by the board of underwriters. It is probably the most efficiently and economically managed fire department in the world.

—At Niblo's, last evening, when Catherine Gaunt presented to Father Francis a package of letters with the speech, "These will prove my innocence," a gallery god shouted, shrilly, "Give 'em to Moulton!" Throughout the piece the audience seemed to cherish the idea that "Griffith Gaunt" was a play written on the Tilton-Beecher scandal.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—At his late fancy-dress ball the sumptuous Wales "was dressed in a light maroon velvet doublet and cloak of satin, embroidered in gold, trunk hose, large buff boots and a black felt hat, with a white feather. He wore also a wig of fair hair, which prevented his easy recognition, and had his Star of the Garter on his breast, and the badge hanging from a blue ribbon round his neck."

—Whittier is spending part of his time at his old home in Haverhill, and part of it at the Isle of Shoals. During a trip from one place to the other recently he accidently changed valises with a dancing master, and was a good deal astonished when he arrived at his destination to find himself confronted with apparel bearing little resemblance to the sober garb of the Quaker poet.

THE Supreme Court decisions will appear Wednesday morning. Every lawyer should take THE CONSTITUTION to get them.

REPORTS continue to come in of negro outrages. We note this morning a threatened riot in Fort Gaines, Ga., and a horrible bloody deed in Augusta.

THE latest reports from Austin represents the whole affair as a complete fiasco. During the entire trouble only one was killed, and no white man was even wounded. Only one store was sacked by the negroes, and altogether it was the biggest mare's nest of the season.

THE Galveston News says that Boston shipped, last week, 801 cases of boots and shoes to Galveston, and 230 to Houston; and at the same time it unwittingly epitomizes the real cause of our poverty and the real source of Massachusett's prosperity.

NEARLY a hundred military companies, beyond the number armed, have applied for arms, and the present demand would exhaust the regular annual supply from the general government for the next thirty years. This year's quota will be about consumed in supplying the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, as directed by the last Legislature.

DICK BUSTEED triumphed over the Mobile customhouse clique, and his candidate for Congress in the Selma district, the coal-black Haralson, secured the nomination on the two hundred and thirty-ninth ballot. The nominee is the favorite Congo-statesman of Alabama. This week there is to be a deadly set-to between White on the one side and Busteed on the other, for Congressman-at-large. It is "dog eat dog."

The Game Laws.

As there is a general inquiry throughout the State concerning the prohibitory game laws, we have overhauled the dull volumes that contain them, that we might present our readers this morning with a summary that can be relied on as accurate and comprehensive. It contains no humor and little dramatic interest—except for the birds—but we send it out for its precision of statement.

The law of 1866 prohibits the hunting with dogs or guns, etc., in any inclosure where sheep are kept, without the consent of the owner, under fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the court—not exceeding fifty dollars or thirty days. An act of 1873 provides that any person who shall hunt any kind of game with gun or dogs, or both, on the Sabbath day, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars; imprisonment not to exceed six months, or work in a chain-gang on the public works not to exceed twelve months; and any one or more of these punishments may be ordered at the discretion of the Judge.

Oysters can only be taken by the use of tongs, under forfeiture of the boat or vessel employed illegally.

It is not lawful to take terrapins or turtles within tide water, except from the first day of May to the first day of September.

Fish cannot be caught from the rivers of the State except by the owners of the land opposite, or their lessees. Every lease or license to fish shall be recorded, within ten days after the granting, in the clerk's office of the Superior Court of the county where the land lies. It is unlawful for any person to seine from sunset on Saturday to sunrise on Monday. For violation of any of those provisions relating to fish, the fine shall not exceed two hundred dollars, to be applied to educational purposes.

At the last Legislature special prohibitory laws were passed for eight counties. In Dougherty, Randolph and Richmond counties, it is unlawful at any time of the year to kill, trap, snare or otherwise destroy any insectivorous bird, or to rob or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird; for any person to trap, snare or net any partridge, except on his own land; but no person shall shoot, kill or trap any deer or partridge between the first day of April and the first day of October; nor shall any one place any drug or bait in fresh water with intent to injure, poison or catch fish; and all persons are prohibited from hunting, trapping or fishing upon the advertised land of another, and upon notice shall immediately leave the same. The penalty for violation of the foregoing provisions shall be a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars; imprisonment not to exceed six months, or work in a chain-gang on the public works not to exceed twelve months; and any one or more of these punishments may be ordered in the discretion of the Judge.

In Bryan, Chatham, Clarke, DeKalb and Fulton counties, the law prohibits at all seasons of the year, the trapping or shooting, killing or destroying of any insectivorous bird of any kind; also between the first day of April and first day of October, any deer, partridge, wild turkey, and wild ducks, and the fact of being in possession of any such bird or animal, or exposing the same for sale shall be held as prima facie proof of the fact of killing or trapping by the person in possession, provided, that the trapping of birds between the first day of October and the first day of April shall not apply to the counties of Clarke, DeKalb and Fulton. The punishment attached to these prohibitions shall be a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

Apprehended Riot at Ft. Gaines.

Yesterday morning the marshal of Ft. Gaines, Col. A. S. Fennille, notified the Governor that there was danger of a riot in that city by armed colored persons assembling under pretence of drilling. He was informed in reply, that persons peaceably assembled and not actually disturbing the public peace, or violating the law, should not be molested. An attempt to do so might bring about the mischief sought to be avoided. Any action should be taken with great caution, and no interference made unless it should be necessary to preserve order.

An immediate dispatch was sent by the Governor to Hon. John I. Walker, Ordinary of Clay county, in reference to the disturbance, enjoining that peace must be preserved; that nothing should be done to create or spread disorder; that so long as there is no violence and no defiance of lawful authority no assemblage of persons should be molested; that caution and promptness must be used to suppress all attempts to create disorder by whomsoever made; that the sheriff and the peace officers should be in close cooperation with all good citizens to avoid riot; but in the last resort to call upon the Fort Gaines Guards, an armed company under Capt. E. A. Mason, who have been placed under the orders of the Ordinary, to preserve peace.

THE English papers continue to discuss the project of a tunnel to connect France with England. It seems to be admitted that the plan is feasible, that the present capabilities of engineering are equal to the task; but it is a question whether the enormous outlay would not be practically sunk under the stormy waves; whether the few hours of seasickness between Dover and Calais would not be regarded by the traveling public as preferable to a damp, unwholesome ride under an angry and unreliable weight of water.

THE Greensboro' Herald publishes the following unique verdict rendered in a justice's court:

We, the jury find that H. T. Hailes tore J. W. Jacks' coat unintentionally; and we agree that H. T. Hailes pay for mending said coat, and have said coat for his own, and J. W. Jacks pay for the linen coat he bought and wear it for his own coat, and said decision be published in the Greensboro' Herald. E. A. Sanford, H. A. Rowland, J. S. Gibson, A. W. Torbert, J. E. Armor, W. R Jackson. August 13, 1874.

THE Watchman says that Athens will extend a warm and heartfelt greeting to the survivors of the gallant Cobb Legion, and asks them to name the time, and all preparations will be made by the citizens of Athens for a reunion of the veterans who were led by two of her own heroes—Gen. T. R. R. Cobb and Col. W. G. Delony. The last commander of the regiment was Gen. G. J. Wright, who was made a brigadier general of cavalry just before the army surrendered in North Carolina.

Pine Lands.

The Savannah correspondent of the New York Sun furnishes a history of the Georgia Land and Lumber Company, which, if true, puts it on a level with the Credit Mobilier or with any other swindle of the age. This company claims to own pine lands by the hundreds of thousands of acres in the counties of Dodge and Telfair; and if it gains possession of what it claims to own, a large number of very worthy people will be driven from homes that they have held in fancied security for many years.

It seems that in 1834 a company of Eastern men bought 300,000 acres at the rate of five cents an acre, and established a mill at Lumber City, in Telfair county. Their project was a failure, but before a crisis came the cunning owners succeeded in mortgaging their property to the State of Indiana for $300,000. This accomplished, they left the State, never more to reappear. Indiana soon realized that she had bought a white elephant, and finally sold all her Georgia possessions for $1,000, giving a quit-claim deed.

In the meantime the taxes on the lands fell due, and no one came forward to give them in. In 1844 Gov. Crawford ordered the tax collector to advertise and sell the lands, and this was accordingly done. The citizens of Telfair and of the adjoining counties bought them at the tax sales, and no one came forward to redeem within the specified time.

The Indiana quit-claim title was sold and resolved, and after the close of the war it fell into the hands of Mr. W. P. Eastman and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, both of New York. This was in the hey-day of carpet-bag rascality, and a charter for the "Georgia Land and Lumber Company" was readily obtained. The company immediately put the proper machinery in motion to get possession of lands upon which the recognized owners had paid taxes for thirty years. This corporation had the sympathy of the Bullock ring and of the Federal courts. The pressure was so great that many suits were compromised, while not a few holders were incontinently ousted. The Bullock Legislature also erected the county of Dodge, and located the county site at Eastman.

Notwithstanding all these facts, the Sun's correspondent asserts that the lumber company have no valid title to the land which they claim to own, and that several suits are pending in the Superior Courts of Dodge and Telfair, which the attorney's of the Eastman company will not allow to be brought to a hearing. Without characterizing the members of the company as land grabbers—as the Sun's correspondent does—or in any way prejudicing their case, we believe that the next Legislature should look into the acts of this corporation. The men who bought the lands and paid taxes on them for thirty years certainly have some rights—enough, perhaps to warrant, an investigation next winter.

The Caterpillar.

GRANTVILLE, GA., August, 1874.

Editors Constitution: As you are the farmer's friend I apply to you, for a little information about the destruction of the caterpillar.

What is the best remedy? If "Paris green" is a certain remedy, when and how should it be applied? Should it be applied before the warm actually appears in the field, or as soon as they are seen? What amount should be used per acre, and what would be the relative cost?

I ask for this information, because my cotton and most of my neighbors, is very late, as well as small, and if we are visited by the caterpillar without being able to operate against him, we can't make a half crop. Corn in this section is very good with much more planted than usual.

A SUBSCRIBER.

We have delayed an answer so that we could give positive information, obtained from a large manufacturer of the poison. We wrote to Albany, Georgia, and received the following letter, which we give entire:

ALBANY, GA., August 13, 1874.

Royall's caterpillar destroyer we make as follows: Paris green, 1 lb.; powdered rosin, 1lb.; powdered elm bark, ½lb.; flour, 17½lbs., making 20lbs. Mix this thoroughly.

Directions for use, 20 to 25lbs. per acre; but we find 6 to 10lbs. sufficient.

Paris green is worth 35 to 40 cents a pound; rosin about $3 to $4 a barrel of 200 pounds; flour is worth $5 a barrel for the kind we use—what is known as musty flour, but no lumps in it. We have a machine for mixing which works splendidly, and we made nearly fifty barrels in one day, with three hands.

Whicenant's caterpillar destroyer is made, we believe, as follows: Paris green, ½lb.; arsenic, 1lb.; slacked lime, 25lbs.

L. E. & H. E. WELCH,
Druggists, Albany, Ga.

In addition we will say that the poison should be applied by sprinkling it on the plants when you see the caterpillar upon them. They eat the poison with the leaves. It should be applied while the dew is on the plants, if possible, so it will remain; and again after every rain, as the rain washes the poison off. The compound must be used very carefully, as the Paris green is a deadly poison, both to man and beast. For a plan to destroy the flies that lay the eggs from which the caterpillar is hatched, see No. 30 of our cotton articles.

An Imperative Duty.

Several district conventions meet the present week for the nomination of congressional candidates. A large majority of the delegates go substantially untrammeled, and are thus free to act as seems to them best for party harmony and success. Says the Franklin News: "The object of a nomination is to express the choice of a majority of the party as to the best and strongest man to run the race, and to concentrate the vote of the party on that man, and thus secure his election, if the party is strong enough to elect him."

These sentiments are eminently just. The delegates should bear in mind the fact that they are under solemn obligation to nominate, if possible, that man who seems to be the choice of the greatest number of the people, and have no right to foist upon the party any candidate for whom the people have expressed little or no regard. There is a deep-seated determination in the democratic masses to allow no persistent clinging to individuals by delegates in order to force the favorite of a few upon the many. From the character of the delegates generally, however, we are led to expect wise and harmonious action.

THE Sandersville Herald urges an increase of the Governor's salary from $4,000 to $10,000 a year. Georgia, it says, is a great and rich State, containing over a million of people, and yet we only pay our civic chief enough to support himself and family, and to give about two chicken pie suppers a year at as many corn shuckings. Such a course, it argues, is not calculated to show to the world our greatness and prosperity as a people.

Cotton—Volume II, No. 30.

The receipts this week are 5,000 bales, 6,000 less than last year, and 3,000 more than two years since. It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 4,000 bales, compared with 11,000 last year, and 3,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 750 bales, compared with 2,402 last year, and 274 the year before.

The thermometer has averaged 91 degrees at noon. Clear and very hot every day. A light shower one day. Rainfall for the week .23 of an inch. The same week last year the thermometer was 83 degrees at noon. Clear and warm four days, and cloudy and warm three days. Light shower on two days. Rain fall for the week .56 of an inch.

The same week year before last, the thermometer was 84 degrees at noon. Clear and warm four days; cloudy and warm three days; light showers on five days. Rainfall for the week 1.12 inches.

ATLANTA MARKET.

RECEIPTS.	1874	1873
Receipts this week	28	40
Receipts previously	53209	30500
	53237	30540
SHIPMENTS.		
Shipments this week	20	175
Shipments previously	53622	30970
	53642	30145
STOCK.		
Stock on hand	595	95
PRICE.		
Low middlings	14	17

There are now 500 bales more stock here than at this time last year, and our remarks of last week are still applicable to this week.

WEATHER.

On July 18th, in No. 46, we wrote: "We shall have some local rains and storms, of course, but we expect a generally

DRY AND HOT AUGUST,

perhaps a burning drought in some sections." We hope our readers will do us the justice to say that this prediction is fully verified; for we have had, within the past week, the hottest weather in

TWENTY YEARS.

Some of the records are as follows:

Atlanta 100 degrees; Columbus, Ga., 105 degrees; Rome, Ga., 102 degrees; Americus, Ga., 102 degrees; Montgomery, Ala., 101 degrees.

We can see no prospect for a material change in the weather very soon.

NEW YORK.

This market was quiet and very dull, with a decline of ⅛ of a cent the first two days of the week; but the latter part it has been steady, with large sales. Sales of spots 12,290 bales, which is the largest for any week in three months. Contracts have been weak. Sales 117,000 bales, at a general decline of ⅛ cent in the price. The principal cause of this was the more favorable report of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington. This report was issued for the appearance of the crops up to August 1st, and does not include the recent damage from drouth. This way of taking two weeks to compile a report makes a very serious difference. The July report of the Bureau was not good enough; and this for August, is too good, as there has been serious damage in the past two weeks. As the Liverpool market has risen and the New York market fallen they are now very near on a parity, as to price; which accounts for the larger purchases for exports, in the past few days. Although the sales in New York have been large, the stock has been reduced only 2,000 bales. This is accounted for by the fact that after selling, the party is allowed several days to deliver the cotton, and it requires about ten days for exporters to ship their cotton after purchasing, so we shall have a large reduction of the New York stock next week

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been firm, with an upward tendency, the most of the week. Large sales, with a rise of ⅛ of a cent in the price. It is not likely the price will be any lower for several weeks, and it may be higher.

CORRESPONENCE.

DECATUR CO., GA., August 11, 1874.

It has been very hot and dry for ten days, and cotton has stopped growing. The plants were so full of sap in consequence of the continued rains in July, that this hot sun seems to burn them up. They are turning yellow and shedding off leaves, forms and small bolls. If we do not have rain very soon the crop will be very seriously injured. Early cotton has a good crop of bolls, but late cotton has not much fruit on it. The stalks are large enough, but little fruit on them. Our cotton is already cut by drouth 25 per cent. Caterpillars were general before the hot, dry weather came in, but it is too hot now for them to do much damage.

I fear our crops will be a failure again, either from drouth or caterpillars, as the weather shall prove to be dry or hot, for the balance of this month. Our corn is fully matured, but all other crops are wilting and parching up.

ALBANY, GA., August 12, 1874.

Up to four days ago our farmers were in fine spirits about their crops, but now the caterpillars are increasing rapidly, and there is but little doubt that they will do serious damage. This seemingly unavoidable destruction to our crops every year by the worms is demoralizing our planters very much. Many of them will fight the worms manfully with poison, lamps and every other remedy that can be thought of, but they are exceedingly hard to conquer.

MORGAN CO., GA., August 12, 1874.

This county is near the middle of the State. Our cotton has been as fine as we could wish, but for the past few days caterpillars have appeared in great numbers. I could have picked my hat full off of my cotton to-day.

I fear all late cotton will be destroyed.

NEW COTTON.

The receipts of new cotton would seem to indicate that the crop was fully as early as last year, but we think it is generally about a week later; and that these early receipts are not a fair index of the whole crop. For the last two years the caterpillars have injured the cotton in Southwestern Georgia and Florida to such an extent that many of the planters determined to plant their cotton two weeks earlier than usual, this year, so as to save that much time before the worm came; and it is from these very early plantations that these first bales are being reported.

CATERPILLARS.

A new plan to destroy these vermin has been discovered, and one planter in Southern Georgia has ordered three hundred pans and a hogshead of molasses to use on his farm. The plan is this: Have tin pans made four inches deep and twelve inches across, either square or round, with the sides perfectly perpendicular, so the flies cannot crawl out; then put into them enough molasses and water—made quite thick and sweet—to fill the pans to the depth of one inch; set these on stumps and fences and you will catch all the flies that lay the caterpillar eggs.

PROSPECTS.

We still think well of cotton for a few weeks to come, and if this severe and burning drouth continues, there will be a sharp rise within the next three weeks.

The Hoosac Tunnel, Massachusetts' famous engineering work, although bored through the mountain, is not by any means completed. Two years, it is thought, will elapse before it can be opened to travel. Much brick arching has to be done, a railway laid through the tunnel, and connecting roads from both ends to the railways that are to go through it. The latter work will be one of considerable magnitude, as lines have to be built from Greenfield to the eastern end, and from the western end through North Adams to Troy.

BARTOW COUNTY UNANIMOUS FOR YOUNG.

The Names of the Delegates.

[SPECIAL TO THE CONSTITUTION.]

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Aug. 15, 1874.

No compliment was ever paid to any man by the people of Bartow county such as the democrats of this county paid to Gen. P. M. Young.

After over one thousand votes had been polled, and all for Young, a resolution was offered by Col. John W. Wofford to make the election of General Young unanimous by acclamation, which was passed with a deafening shout. It is the largest meeting held in this county since the war.

The following delegates to the congressional nominating convention were elected:

Col. Frank Ford, J. W. Willerford, Col. Jack Crawford, D. B. Conyers. Alternates: T. J. Lyon, W. H. Stiles, R. W. Murphy, John Aycock, Dr. W. S. Leland.

BARTOW.

Sumter County Nomination.

SPECIAL TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

AMERICUS, GA., August 15th, 1874.

At the meeting of the Sumter county democratic convention to-day, Cook's delegates were sent to the democratic congressional convention, and T. M. Furlow and W. R. Stewart nominated for the legislature.

Rockdale Nomination.

[SPECIAL TO THE CONSTITUTION.]

CONYERS, GA., August 15, 1874.

B. N. McNight was to-day unanimously nominated as candidate for the Legislature by the democratic convention of Rockdale county. A. C. M.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. Wm. M. Reese has been unanimously nominated for senator from the 29th district.

Hon. H. D. McDaniel, of Walton, is the coming man for senator in the 27th district.

Gov. Moses manages to spend forty thousand dollars a year out of a salary of thirty-five hundred.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson is spoken of as the democratic nominee for congress in the 1st Maryland district.

Cadet Smith, it is stated, is preparing a "statement," and then the papers will be full of the "West Point scandal."

The congressronal convention of the third district will assemble at the Brown House, in Macon, on the 10th prox.

Troup, Heard, Douglas and Meriwether counties, which held county conventions last week, declared in favor of Col. Harris for congress, and instructed their delegates to vote for him.

The Hawkinsville Dispatch says Whiteley is endeavoring to make the negroes in Southwestern Georgia believe that if he is not re-elected to congress, they will be put back into slavery.

So shrewd a politician as Mr. Frank W. Bird is credited with the prophecy that the democrats of Massachusetts can select their governor this year and make a large hole in the congressional delegation.

The half dozen so-called prominent men who thought they had the South "in a sling," and insisted that the people had no objection to a third term, are beginning to find that the people do object, and very gravely too.

Hon. W. P. Caldwell was yesterday nominated for congress by the democracy of the ninth (Tennessee) district. He is very likely to succeed Mr. Nunn. Hon. J. D. C. Atkins has been nominated by the democracy of the eighth district.

In speaking of the congressional race in the fourth district, the Hamilton Visitor says: Col. Blandford and Judge Crawford have both retired from the field. The democratic candidates now are Hon. H. R. Harris, Col. Mobley, and Judges Buchanan and Pou. On the radical side we hear of none but Judge Johnson, who is said to be opposed to the civil rights bill.

G. R. Mille, colored, member of the legislature from Russell county, Alabama, we are informed, has declared against the "swivil rights" bill. He says he has every right guaranteed him by the constitution and laws of Alabama, that is proposed to be given him by the civil rights bill. That it was gotten up for the purpose of riding on the backs of the negro into office. That those who concocted it are a set of scoundrels. Sensible negro that. If the report be true, he is a rare exception to the colored people of Alabama; for they are en mass in favor of the bill.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

A Falsehood Nailed.

ALBANY, GA., August 14, 1874.

Editors Atlanta Constitution: The Albany News of yesterday states that the facts in the "special" sent you by me on Saturday last, at your own request, were stolen, "word for word, and line for line" from its own account of the affair. This is a deliberate falsehood on the part of the editor of the News.

The facts forwarded to you in the "special" were known to and circulated by nearly every white citizen in Albany on Monday morning, and were made known to me by several responsible parties on that day. I had as much right to these facts as the editor of the News.

All the facts were collected by me and sketched for the Central City, of which I am the junior editor, before the issue of the News containing his account was published.

On Thursday my sketch was revised and completed, with a copy of the News before me. In but one particular was the News consulted, and that was in regard to the language of the negro, and then only to compare the two statements. There being no substantial difference, my report of the negro's words were made to conform to that of the News, because it first published it, and to preserve harmony in the report. In no other particular was there any copying done.

I again assert that not a single fact published by me, in the Central City, or in the CONSTITUTION, was copied from the News, but from *responsible* parties.

Yours truly,

A. M. C. RUSSELL.

AN EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

All the Prominent Members to be Present.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, August 15.—The Episcopal church congress will be held in New York, October 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

Among the distinguished Southern clergymen who have signified their intention to be present and participate in the meeting are the Bishop of Alabama; Schuyler, of Missouri; Clark, of Kentucky; Norton and Andrews, of Virginia; Pinckney, of South Carolina; Gov. Stephenson, of Kentucky, and the following prominent citizens: E. M. C. Crady, of South Carolina; Judge Shefty, of Virginia; Chief Justice Waite, Gov. John A. Dix and Robert C. Winthrop.

The object of the meeting is the frank and courteous expression of the difference of views on the policy of the church with a view of adopting a general and united church discipline.

Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is expected during the meeting to read a paper on some subject connected with ecclesiastical law.

Bishop Potter, of New York, will be president of the convention.

PARTING GLIMPSES OF H. W. B.

Caustic Opinions of the Press—Tilton and Moulton in the Shade for the Present—Mr. Beecher with Tears in his Eyes—The Ladies Kissing Mrs. B.

[*By Telegraph to The Constitution.*]

CHICAGO, ILL., August 15.—Beecher's statement published yesterday was a universal theme of conversation, and, although it fails to satisfy some of the more critical, there is a perceptible feeling of relief at straight forward narrative. Moulton's conduct, and particularly his final statement to the committee, is criticized and denounced as unworthy of any high minded man.

The Times says that Beecher's statement appears to be a full account of his trials, of the manner in which he has been persecuted, and the motives of those who have followed him for many years intent on ruining him and building up themselves.

The Tribune considers that Moulton must now give to the public the statement he refused the committee.

The Evening Journal accepts Beecher's statement as all-sufficient testimony of his innocence.

NEW YORK, August 15.—There is nothing new in the Beecher scandal this morning. The sub committee, consisting of Sage, Cleveland and Winslow, have been appointed to prepare a report of the investigating committee, and a portion of the evidence to be submitted to Plymouth church, and will report probably in a fortnight. The tide of popular feeling appears to be running in favor of Beecher, and the black mailing operations of Tilton and Moulton meet general condemnation.

The mortgage on Beecher's house referred to in the cross, examination has not yet been foreclosed, although over due. It was made in favor of the Brooklyn Saving Bank for five thousand dollars and sworn to before Sneedeker, the same justice before whom Tilton swore to the truth of the charges of adultery.

Tilton's lawsuit is in the hands of his counsel. The summonses are ready, and the instructions are that they be served early next week. Moulton is still in the country. His appearance here is looked for with curiosity. The editorials in the morning papers on the subject of the scandal are of a more decided character than yesterday.

The Sun in a caustic editorial view of the case refers to Mrs. Tilton's mania for admission and retractions, and is willing to conclude her to be a religious monomaniac and a female angel as painted, but considers it well that the world has not too many such female angels. As for the charges of Tilton, Moulton and Carpenter, they condemn Beecher for eliciting fools and knaves for friends and confidants, and for this folly he has been punished enough.

If Beecher can be crushed by Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and Moulton, then any clergyman in the country can be ruined by one bad man and one weak woman, even though perfectly innocent.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Beecher left for Peekskill to-day, and will probably not return before October. At the parting reception Beecher's countenance lighted with joy, but with eyes filling with tears, he stood with his wife and received the guests. He took as many of their hands as he could conveniently hold. Ladies went up to Mrs. Beecher and kissed her. She was powerfully affected, and could scarcely return their kind attentions. Beecher said he had rid himself of a great burden, and was now going to White Mountains and frolic away his troubles. For at least a half an hour the scandal was the exclusive topic.

A Brooklyn paper, which is regarded as Tilton's mouthpiece, summarizes the situation as follows: Frank Moulton is with Ben Butler. Mr. Beecher is at Peekskill. Theodore Tilton remains at his residence in Livingston street. Frank Carpenter is wondering over a blackmail charge in horror. Frank Moulton will give his statement, not to the committee, but to the world. Ben Butler will inquire into the documents Theodore Tilton has in reserve as evidence. Beecher and his friends will attempt to invalidate the documents. Frank Carpenter will not be altogether speechless.

BROOKLYN, August 15.—The Union says in his defense and explanation, before the committee, Beecher stated that the seven thousand dollars which Bowen paid to Mr. Tilton was obtained through his influence. A gentleman, who was Tilton's counsel at the time and who is now judge of one of the local courts, stated to a reporter of the Union to-day that he was well satisfied at the time of payment that Tilton had a valid or written contract and that he had a case if taken into a court of law. Bowen could have set up no defense that would have been of any avail with either bench or jury. Bowen, whether influenced or not, by Beecher or other persons, acted wisely in settling with Tilton. Had he permitted the case to go on it would, in a business point, perhaps, have injured his name; and, besides, would have added an additional five hundred or a thousand dollars, including interest, to the total of his account.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The details of household affairs of Tilton and Moulton are too indecent for a place in these dispatches.

BARROOM MURDER.

The Murderer at Large.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

LOCKPORT, N. Y., August 15.—In a drunken row at a saloon on Erie street yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, George W. Rencille shot and killed Mortimer Rogers, and seriously wounded Ward Dempsey, both hackmen, who were intoxicated and creating a disturbance. Rencille, who is a painter by trade, is still at large. The police are after him. The blame rests upon him for interfering in the row.

The Southeastern Disaster.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

MONTREAL, August 15.—Four more of the victims of the Southeastern railway accident are not expected to recover. The storm which caused the accident, was most severe ever known to have occurred in Cotton township. Although it only rained for two hours, while the valley for eleven miles was inundated, and five railway and twenty highway bridges were destroyed, the water spout burst in the hills. The rain could not have produced so terrible a volume of water.

Ran Away with his Mother-in-law.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

RICHMOND, August 15.—The detectives arrested a couple, supposed to be the man that eloped with his mother-in-law frow Portsmouth Va., last Monday. He gave his name as Henry Yore and the woman that of Sarah Wood Yore and claimed that she was his mother-in-law, and had with them a small child apparently five years old.

The Georgia Bonds.

[By Telegraph to the Constituti on.]

WASHINGTON, August 15.—A writer of the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, says: that at the next session of the Georgia Legislature, a powerful attempt will be made to obtain the recognition of spurious bonds issued by Bullock. There are about $8,000,000, and it is believed that the holders are ready to spend two or three millions if necessary to bring them so far.

Bazaine's Escape.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

PARIS, August 15.—The Governor of the Island of St. Marguerite protests his innocence in the escape of Bazaine, and accuses Col. Villette, the Marshal's aide de camp, of having perfected a plan to secure flight for the prisoner. Eight persons are now in custody on suspicion of having aided the fugitive.

Killed.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, August 15.—John Murray, a bricklayer, employed on the new Tribune building, fell from a scaffold this morning and was almost instantly killed.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN AUGUSTA.

Negroes Insult a White Gentleman and Lady—Captain Butler Shot.

[*By Telegraph to The Constitution.*]

AUGUSTA, GA., August 15.—Capt. A. F. Butler, local agent of the South Carolina railroad, was shot this evening at seven o'clock, under the following circumstances:

He was accompanied by his wife on a street car, returning from the cemetery, on his way home. In getting off the car at the corner of Marbury street, an intoxicated negro, was sittingon the step obstructing the passage. When Captain Butler and his wife were in the act of leaving the car, Capt. Butler pushed the negro with his hand, telling him to get up. Gabriel and Michael Muller, both negroes, were together, one sitting on the steps and the other standing on the platform of the car. Michael pushed Mrs. Butler back as she was in the act of being assisted out and Gabriel pulled out a pistol and shot Capt. Butler over the left temple, the ball penetrating the brain. The negroes ran after shooting but were pursued and captured by the police. Gabriel was slightly wounded in the face before being arrested. Capt. Butler is still lingering but cannot live. He was one of our best citizens, and universally respected by all classes. The utmost excitement prevails, and it is believed that Gabriel will be lynched before morning.

Europe.

LONDON, August 15.—Bazaine has arrived at Cologne where he will remain for a few days awaiting his children. He declares that only his wife and brother-in-law assisted him in escape.

Holland and Italy have recognized Spain.

MADRID, August 15.—The Carlists have cut the railway and telegraph lines between Saragossa and this city.

Louisiana.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—The heat for the past week has been oppressive. The mercury during the day reaching from 98 to 100 in the shade. Sudden deaths are numerous. Many cases of sunstroke are reported—five fatal cases in one day. Telegrams from Monroe and Thompson parishes, Farmersville, Shreveport and Baton Rouge, La.; Colton, Greenville, Camden, Holly Springs, Grenada, Natchez and Meridian, Miss.; and Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, report that the cotton and corn crops are suffering from a long continued drought.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—For the South Atlantic and East Gulf states, northeast to southwest winds, and for the East Gulf States, northeast to southeast winds, and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with a generally high temperature and slight changes of temperature.

—Mr. Krupp, the celebrated iron master and steel maker of Prussia, has just bought in the Basque provinces of Spain a vast body of iron land containing rich iron mines, four mines of coal, and the great foundries and workshops, where he proposes to devote to the construction of iron ships of war. He has built a railroad about fourteen miles long to transport the metal to the coast of the Bay of Biscay.

JOB PRINTING.

Job Printing of every description, all kinds of Counting House and business Office Work, Hand Bills, Pamphlets and Books executed in the Finest Style, with Promptness and at the Lowest Prices.

Our friends and the General Public who are in want of Job Printing should bear The Constitution Job Office in mind.

Our Job Rooms are on the Second Floor of The Constitution building.

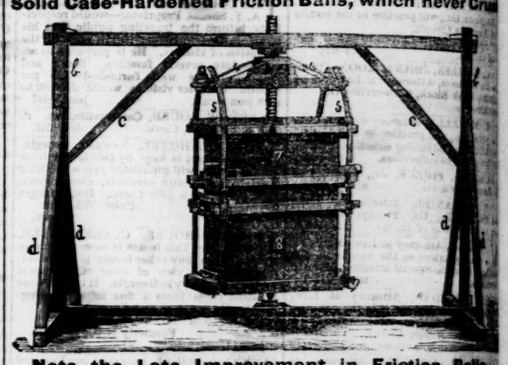
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

BROOKS COTTON PRESS.

NO NEW EXPERIMENT

The Celebrated Brooks Cotton Press

Solid Case-Hardened Friction Balls, which never Crush



Note the Late Improvement in Friction Balls.

MANUFACTURED AT THE

ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS.

This justly celebrated Press is too well known to need recommendation.

Sold at Less Price this Season than Last, by

J. H. PORTER,

(FORMERLY PORTER & BUTLER,) AND

TOMMEY, STEWART & BECK

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

aug16—dsun&wed1f

FFF, FF AND FAMILY FLOUR.

STEWART MILLS,

Corner of Marietta and Simpson Streets

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

A DESCRIPTION OF OUR CELEBRATED BRANDS

OF

Flour--FFF, FF and Family.

In manufacturing our FFF, we at the same time make a second grade known as Family. The FFF is a beautiful fancy flour composed mainly of starch; the FAMILY of gluten and phosphates. The FF is a union of FFF and FAMILY. It combines the starch, the gluten and phosphates in the proportion, nature designed for our food, and is a CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

aug16—dtf STEWART, AUSTIN & CO.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without

A HOWE!

aug3—may7—dtf wed fri&sun J. B. SCARRATT.

BOOTS AND SH

DAILY CONSTITUTION

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

PEASE'S PALACE DINING ROOMS,
ALABAMA STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers. Dinner to order, Wedding parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:
Select, per quart.....65 cents
Medium, per quart.....50 cents
Ordinary, per quart.....40 cents
Address
O. L. PEASE,
Atlanta, Ga.
jan11-dtf

Readers of The Constitution who intend to spend the summer, or a portion of it, out of the city, can have the paper regularly mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of one dollar per month.

ATLANTA:
Sunday Morning, August 16, 1874.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Dry goods, alpacas, etc.—Stelnheimer Bros.
Closing out sale of summer goods—John Keely.
Brooks cotton press—J. H. Porter and Tommey, Stewart & Beck.
Stewart mills—See advertisemeat.
Attention artillery—William MacRae, captain.
St. Mary's Hall—Burlington, N. J.
Empire flourmills for sale—Bell & Goldsmith.
Opening to a business man—John M. C. Reed.
House in Marietta for sale or rent—Miss Sarah Smith.
Saratoga trunks—Steinheimer Bros.
Closing out of summer goods—J. & E. C Powell.
First anniversary of the "Red Men"—See notice.
A card—Steinheimer Bros.
Send your job printing to THE CONSTITUTION office.

THE great Southern trunk warehouse is located at the New York store.

THE closing out sale at the New York store will only continue fifteen days longer.

IN a card in to-day's CONSTITUTION, Capt. B. F. Abbott consents to be a candidate for the legislature.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—Dr. H. H. Tucker will preach this morning at half-past ten o'clock, and Dr. Harrison at night.

J. T. HAGAN will leave in a few days for a northern trip, and will spend some time in "foreign parts"—New Jersey.

R. C. GLASS, Esq., has left for Saratoga. He will appear there as the "glass of fashion" if not the "mold of form."

THE friends of O. Winningham, of DeKalb, talk of bringing him out as a candidate for the Legislature. He is a good race nag.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10:30 this morning and 8 1-4 this evening by Rev. W. P. Pledger, pastor. Sabbath School at 4 P. M.

LOYD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Seneca Rahn will preach at the above church this morning at 10:45. Sunday school from 9:15 to 10:30. Prayer meeting at 8 P. M.

MR. JOHN KEELY.—We call attention to the advertisement of this gentleman, who is offering a most attractive assortment of goods, and purchasers will do well to give him a call.

Y. M. C. A.—Prayer-meeting at Young Men's Christian Association hall, No 68 Whitehall street, (over Chamberlin & Boynton's store) every Sunday afternoon at six o'clock.

HO FOR THE CELEBRATION!—An extra train will leave here Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for the Sunday school celebration at Decatur, and return at 4 P. M. Fare for he round trip twenty five cents.

THE Rev. S. S. Rahn will preach in the English language at the Odd Fellows hall, corner of Broad and Mitchell streets, tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.
Sunday school at 3½ o'clock.

A. J. BOWEN was appointed, yesterday, Notary Public for the 1273rd (new) district G. M. Douglas county; also James W. Hall as Notary of the 565th district, Hall county.

REV. C. J. OLIVER will preach on Taylor Hill Mission this evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday School meets at 3 o'clock this afternoon. All friends of the Mission are invited to be present at the Sunday School this afternoon.

WE invite attention to the advertisement of the New York store. Extrainducements are being offered to the public, and a visit to the store will convince all that Steinheimer Brothers mean business. Call and see them.

REV. H. H. TUCKER, D. D., Chancellor of the State University, will preach this morning at the First Methodist Church at the usual hour, in the interest of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Railroad Conductors.

REV. D. H. GREEN, Cumberland Presbyterian, will preach at Good Templar's Hall at half-past ten o'clock, to-day, and at the junction of Marietta street, Mason's and Turner's ferry road, at half-past eight o'clock, at night. The people are all invited to attend.

REV. W. H. STRICKLAND preached at Stone Mountain last Thursday night on "Divine Love." The sermon was suggested by a poem that appeared in THE CONSTITUTION last November. Jesus wept but twice—once from sorrow over human guilt, and once from sympathy for human wo.

A PLEASANT incident occurred recently to a banker of this city. He went out into the country and had only fifty cents in his pocket wherewith to get his dinner. A poor woman came along and begged him for assistance. He gave her the half dollar and went without his dinner.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Montvale Springs, says that Lieutenant R. J. Lowry is the lion of the day among the ladies. His fine physique and pleasing manners attract them. The reputation of being single and rich goes a long way in developing popularity. But the landlord says he will soon be out of eggs and chickens if Bob stays there.

Go to the ATLANTA DENTAL PLACE, 87 Whitehall street, between Hunter and Mitchell streets.
Where you can have your teeth extracted without pain.
Where you can have your teeth treated in the most scientific manner.
Where you can have artificial teeth inserted that for beauty and utility cannot be excelled.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL REUNION IN GREENE COUNTY.—The Sunday-schools in Greene county had a reunion at Pine Grove recently. Between 2500 and 3,000 persons were in attendance. W. H. Branch, Superintendent of the Greensboro' Baptist Sunday-school, delivered an able and beautiful speech. The occasion passed off delightfully and pleasantly to all. Mr. Branch and his school are expected at Decatur next Wednesday, and the DeKalb schools will have to look to their laurels.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—Wanted, several young men of good moral character, and possessing energy and PUSH, to canvass for the sale of the celebrated and world-renowned Singer Sewing Machine. Only those who can furnish horse and harness, and give good bond as security, need apply. To such, we will furnish a good wagon, territory, consign machines, and pay a liberal salary and commission. Call on or address the Singer Manufacturing Company, corner Broad and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga.

SEVERAL days since the versatile and Bytonic editor of the Thomasville Times, John Triplett by name, forwarded to "ye local" a magnificent watermelon per express. The melon was attacked *in transitu* by a Macon Pik, who tunneled it scientifically, and the melon soured at once to our deep regret. Triplett expects to pass through Atlanta in a few days with his baggage checked to the fashionable summer resorts. He carries with him a Prussian needle-gun for dealers in "baby carriages" and vendors of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup.

SUPREME COURT.

DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT, REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

CIRCUITS.

Western	3	Flint	17
Northern	7	Tallapoosa	11
Atlanta	24	Rome	11
Southern	00	Cherokee	10
Oconee	3	Augusta	17
Albany	22	Middle	9
Southwestern	12	Ocmulgee	12
Pataula	16	Eastern	17
Chattahoochee	30	Brunswick	1
Macon	19		

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, August 15, 1874.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 10. Miles Hill, vs the State, carrying concealed weapons, from White. Argued. C. H. Sutton, Underwood and Williams, for plaintiff in error.
Emory Speer, Solicitor General, by W. B. Thomas, for the State.
No. 11. William Hayes et. al., vs. John H. Little, administrator. Motion from Franklin. Argued.
Speer and Thomas, for plaintiff in error. S. P. Thurmond, by J. F. Langston, contrary.
No. 12. A. J. Shaffer, administrator, vs. James P. Simmons. Motion, from Gwinnett.
Clark and Pace, J. F. Glenn, N. S. Hutchins, for plaintiff in error. Winn and Simmons, for defendant.
Pending the argument of Wm. Winn the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday next.
Three cases undisposed of on the Western Circuit.

THAT CUSTOMHOUSE.

The Action of Council Last Night.

The report of the Finance Committee in regard to the permanent location of a site for the erection of a customhouse was adopted as follows:

After fully investigating the matter of a site for erection of a customhouse by the Government of the United States in our city; and the supervisory architect of the Government having signified his willingness to accept certain locations in our city, one of which is the lot on Broad, Walton and Forsyth streets, being 180 feet on Walton street, 162 feet on Broad street and 162 feet on Forsyth street, and pleasantly situated; easy of access, and sufficiently retired from the noise of railways and engines so as to make it pleasant for court rooms and other government offices; and being of less cost to our city than other favorite lots proposed; we, therefore, recommend that his Honor the Mayor, in conjunction with your committee, proceed at once to procure a full and complete abstract of the titles to the above property and forward same to the treasury department at Washington, for inspection by the United States Attorney General as is customary in such cases.

We further recommend that the price to be paid for the above property shall not exceed the amount heretofore agreed upon, to-wit: $33,500.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
J. C. MCMILLAN, Chairman.
J. H. GOLDSMITH.
JOHN H. FLYNN.

GRANGE MEETING AT MARIETTA.

Speeches of E. T. Paine, J. H. James, and W. D. Anderson.

Irwin Grange of Marietta had a public demonstration yesterday. Some four or five hundred people were assembled. E. T. Paine, Esq., for nearly an hour entertained the crowd with a direct trade speech. Hon. John H. James being discovered in the crowd was called out, and responded in a speech of about twenty minutes. He took bold and decided grounds in favor of the repeal of the homestead law. He demonstrated to the crowd the great injury inflicted upon them by this law. It took a large amount of property away from the credit of the people. Make the laws for the collection of debts sure and interest would be reduced, and a basis for credit established. The law did not practically benefit the poor man. He was listened to with marked attention.

Hon. W. D. Anderson spoke in the afternoon. Bill, if he tried to, couldn't make anything else but an eloquent and interesting speech.

The dinner was magnificent, and altogether the occasion was profitable and interesting.

Candidates Pow-Wow, Come one, Come All!

To the democratic citizens of Fulton county and city of Atlanta:

There will be on the 4th Saturday in this month at East Point a grand "pow-wow" of the candidates for legislative honors and county officers of Fulton county.

All democratic citizens of this and neighboring counties, and all Fulton county candidates are invited to be present. The speaking will commence at 2 1-2 o'clock P. M of that day; and much fun, wit, humor and enjoyment may be expected, and a real healthy old-fashioned time.

The order of speaking will be regulated by the committee. Two trains leave Atlanta for East Point between 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., and visitors from Atlanta may return at either 4 and 6 P. M. or 8 P. M.

East Point, Ga., Aug. 13th, 1874.
A. J. LYLE,
C. D'ALVIGNY, } Committee.

A Sanitary Query.

Messrs. Editors:—Have we a health *commissioner* in Atlanta? If there is such an officer we would respectfully suggest that he look more closely to the important duty assigned him. In some parts of the city the pestiflential breath arising from public sewers and private sinks is almost too intolerable to be borne this hot weather. Disease and death will certainly follow in the wake of such culpable neglect, unless the evil is remedied without delay. "A hint to the wise is sufficient." A CITIZEN.

School Notice.

The fourth term of my select school for boys, will begin at the usual place over A. K. Seago, on Monday the 31st of this month. I certainly will be glad to have a full attendance on that day. Respectfully,

J. A. RICHARDSON, A. M. Principal.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 15, 1874.

A HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—Mr. L. B. Starke, of Jackson county, applied to the Ordinary yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus against Martha and Daniel Clower. He alleges that he is the father of Rowena Starke, aged six years, that he was divorced from her mother by the Superior court of Jackson county, and that she died on the 11th of August, 1874. He charges that the child is in the custody of the defendants, who are its grandparents, and that they refuse to give it up. Here he prays for the writ Mr. P. H. Hill, Jr., appeared for the petitioner, and Judge Wright for the respondents. By consent of the parties, the hearing of the case was continued until the first day of October, the child, in the meantime, remaining with its grandparents.

THE COLORED CHURCHES.—Last Sabbath THE CONSTITUTION contained an account of a difficulty among the colored people of Bethel church in this city. Yesterday we published a card from the presiding elder, stating the amicable settlement of the difficulty. The pastor, Rev. W. D. Johnson, came from Covington, Georgia, to this city highly recommended by some of the first white people of that town, and we are very favorably impressed with him.

This morning we give the account of a most unwarrantable disturbance at another colored church by colored boys. Such conduct should meet the severest punishment.

AN ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.—Last Wednesday an infamous attempt was made to throw the Air-Line train from the track. As the accommodation train, which leaves this city at 3 P. M. had passed a few miles beyond Duluth, a crosstie was discovered upon the track a short distance ahead. The engineer succeeded in stopping the train just in time to prevent an accident. Had the train been going round a curve, the dastardly effort would have succeeded. The parties or party who put the crosstie there should be found and brought to speedy justice.

COL. FROBEL, superintednent of public works in this State, and another engineer, passed through here on last Tuesday, on their way to northeast Alabama. They were prospecting, we understand, a new route for the Atlantic & Great Western Canal. It has been suggested that a more eligible route, than the one already surveyed, could be got, from Rome to the Big Tallapoosa, and thence across the country to some place below here, and they were looking over the ground preparatory to a survey, if they thought favorably of the route.—*Carroll County Times.*

Go to the ATLANTA DENTAL PLACE, 87 Whitehall street, between Hunter and Mitchell streets.
Where you can have your teeth extracted without pain.
Where you can have your teeth treated in the most scientific manner.
Where you can have artificial teeth inserted that for beauty and utility cannot be excelled.

THE WATER SPOUT.

A Rare Phenomenon.

[Augusta Chronicle.]

We gave a brief account yesterday morning of a water spout which appeared at Langley, S. C., last Wednesday afternoon. Since then we have obtained further particulars of this strange phenomenon.

A dense cloud was first seen approaching the pond, being apparently a considerable distauce up. Nothing particular was thought of it, the citizens of Langley being at the time occupied in trying to keep cool, a hard thing to do with the thermometer at 100 degrees in the shade. But presently a startling circumstance occurred. The cloud had halted over the pond and established connection with the latter. A genuine water spout had in fact been evolved and an immense quantity of water was

RUSHING SKYWARD

Through the liquid conductor. When first seen, the water spout was near the dam, and traveled slowly across the pond until it reached the railroad trestle work, a distance of a mile and a quarter from its starting point, when it disappeared, and the cloud moved majestically off, carrying with it thousands of gallons of water which had been drawn from the pond. The latter covering an area of six hundred acres was, in fact, lowered fully two inches. The huge column which joined the upper region to the expanse of water below resembled a cone in form, and rotated horizontally with exceeding rapidity. The marvelous speed with which the column turned impressed the beholder immediatedly with the idea that it was associated with a whirlwind. This was most probably the case, as a tremendous wind passed over Augusta from the direction of Langley some hours afterwards. Science has demonstrated that in almost every instance the phenomena denominated water spouts are dependent upon some form of

WHIRLING WIND,

generated by some disturbance of the elements. Electricity, that great force with which man has become so intimately acquainted during the last quarter of a century, and yet knows so little of, doubtless has much to do with the phenomena of water spouts. The heavens were brilliant with incessant flashes of lightning after the spout described above had disappeared. There was no rushing noise connected with it, as is the case in some instances. The water underneath the clouds just before the spout formed was in a state of great agitation. Waves rolled angrily and a perceptible bulge was seen. As the cloud halted a sort of funnel protruded from it and dropped slowly down, becoming larger as it lengthened. the broader portion or base being at the surface of the cloud. When it reached a point about one-fourth the distance between the cloud and the pond the bulge on the surface of the latter rose to meet it, and the two at length joined, when the water from the pond commenced ascending into the cloud, which moved slowly towards the trestle work. The waves in the water—all leaping and tending towards the spout—and the spout itself continued the vortical motion referred to above. The outside of the watery funnel was dark and not well defined, while the centre was much lighter, being rather of a blueish cast. This would seem to indicate that the column was partly hollow, the dark portions representing the sides. There can be no doubt but that the immense quantity of water which was transferred from the pond to the cloud was literally

SUCKED UP.

The spout finally disappeared, as if it had been drawn up bodily into the cloud, while the latter quietly moved off to parts unknown. Not a drop of rain fell during the occurrence or afterwards. The formation and subsequent motions of the spout are described as have made up a spectacle grand in the extreme. Nothing of the kind was ever before seen in that section. The strangest part of the phenomenon was the fact that the cloud, so burdened with water, moved off without dispensing any of it in the form of rain in the neighborhood

ALL ABOUT A STABLE.

One Fight, Besides a Plenty of Cursing.

That livery stable on Broad street, just above the bridge, has been the scene recently of more strife and vexation of spirit than usually falls to the lot of any livery stable with which we are acquainted. The ownership of the lot is settled beyond a doubt, so that that had nothing to do with the troubles. It is the ownership of the building itself which has given rise to all the quarreling and cursing which has caused the whole locality during the past two days. To settle that question, one fight and two cursings took place on Friday, besides another discharge of personal compliments yesterday morning, and we grieve to say the question is not settled yet. Messrs. Thomas Kile, J. H. Forsyth and E. M. Queen were interviewed by the Recorder yesterday morning, as to the troubles which that little question had produced, and each endeavored to explain that he was the proper owner. In addition to these gentlemen, it also came out in evidence that Mr. Willis Chisolm, a Mr. Pool and a Mr. Swanson, of Troupe county, also had claims upon this unfortunate stable. Many and laborious were the explanations upon this question, but so far from throwing any light upon the subject, they only succeeded in burying it in more impenetrable darkness. The fracas, however, were opened Friday by Messrs. Queen and Chisolm. The former wound up the discussion with a blow, which the Recorder held to be worth $10 and costs.

Subsequently the same day, Messrs. Kile and Forsyth had an interchange of personal compliments of a most exhilarating nature about the property, for which each was prevailed upon to donate to the city $10 and costs.

Yesterday morning Mr. Kile repaired to the stable and took a few more verbal passes at Mr. Forsyth, and paid $5 extra for his fun. This was all that had occurred up to last night, but it is possible the city may make some more money before the title is settled.

Correspondence.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: A communication appeared in a city journal on the 12th instant, signed "many citizens," requesting me to become a candidate for the House of Representatives from Fulton county, in the next General Assembly. To decide a question of such grave importance, both as respects public and private interests, as propounded in that communication, has required considerable time for consideration and advisement before applying thereto,—hence the delay.

The unanimity with which my friends have proffered me their support and influence, superadded to the fact that I should feel honored and proud of the distinction of being a representative from our county, I consent to the use of my name as a candidate subject to the democratic nomination. The day set apart for the nomination is near at hand, and to see all my friends throughout the county will be impossible. I can therefore only say, if elected, that I shall endeavor to discharge the responsible duties entailed upon me as a representative, with all the industry, integrity and ability that I possess.

With thanks to "many citizens" for the complimentary manner in which they have been pleased to allude to me, I am very respectfully, your fellow citizen,

BENJAMIN F. ABBOTT.

THE GREAT GEORGIA STATE FAIR.—We call attention to the advertisement of this great industrial fair to come off in Atlanta on October 19th and continue one week. Mayor Spencer is already pushing forward with much spirit and vigor the work at Oglethorpe Park, and the beautifying touches are being given to parts of the grounds, rendering them quite attractive.

Unusual attention will be attracted to the county displays for premiums. This is an important and interesting feature, which will stimulate enterprising husbandry throughout the State into a more prosperous growth.—*Talbotton Standard.*

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Where you can have your teeth extracted without pain.
Where you can have your teeth treated in the most scientific manner.
Where you can have artificial teeth inserted that for beauty and utility cannot be excelled.

STATIONHOUSE REPORT.—Five spiritualists were locked up yesterday. No offenses of a graver nature.

DISTURBANCE AT A COLORED CHURCH.

A Crowd of Visitors Try to Break Up the Service—One Member Severely Beaten—Full Particulars, Including the Proceedings Before the Recorder.

Friday night at, or about nine o'clock Summer Hill church was the scene of a most disgraceful riot, resulting in the beating of two prominent members, one of them severely. Summer Hill church is a well known colored Methodist church situated in a thickly populated negro settlement in the south-eastern quarter of our city. For two years the church has been under the pastoral charge of elder George Washington, a colored minister, who originally came from Huntsville, Ala., but subsequently joined the Georgia Conference. It has a membership of about 400, and is probably the most flourishing negro church in the city.

In order to get full and accurate facts relative to the outrages that were perpetrated there, a representative of THE CONSTITUTION saw several of the prominent members and gleaned from them the following particulars:

STATEMENT OF MR. ANDERSON DOKE, TRUSTEE.

Mr. Anderson Doke, who is a very intelligent mulatto, and one of the present trustees of the church, says that for some time past the congregation have been persistently annoyed by a crowd of negro lads and young men, who come to the church during service hours and indulge in loud talking, quarreling and other bad behavior. This behavior has occurred not only once, but frequently, so frequently that most of the disturbers are individually known to the members. Last night the matter culminated in a disgraceful disturbance, entirely due, however, to the crowd above alluded to.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TROUBLE.

About 9o'clock last night, Anderson Doke was standing at the church door, together with Albert Franklin, Isaac Green, Jefferson Carey and others, all members. The congregation at this time were engaged in prayer. It was the duty of Doke as an officer of the church, to remain near the door and preserve order, a party of lads and young men, the same crowd that had frequently been ordered off before vow came up. Prominent in this party and in the subsequent disturbances were two young men named Floyd Wood, and Anderson Allen. Wood is the son of Joe Wood, a negro preacher in Marietta; Allen is an Atlanta darkie. Wood began conversing to Allen in such a loud tone of voice as evidently showed that he desired to disturb the congregation. Doke approached and told him to stop talking so loud, as it disturbed the congregation, who were at prayer. Wood moved off to the steps where he sat down, and resumed his loud conversation with Allen. Doke came to him again and told him that if he did not stop talking he would be compelled to take him off by force. Wood replied, "The man who touches me does so at the peril of his life." Doke then took hold of him, and Wood

STRUCK HIM ACROSS THE HEAD WITH A STICK.

Allen at once jumped on Doke also, and comenced beating him. This disgraceful scuffle lasted several minutes before the members who were present could pull the rioters off. Considerable noise was made, and the congregation, thoroughly alarmed, came pouring out, among others Jefferson Dozier and Moses Jones. These were ordered by the pastor to seize Allen, and carry him to the guard house. Allen resisted and said

"THAT HE WOULD DIE BEFORE HE WOULD BE TAKEN,

but was overpowered, and carried off. Several other members laid hold upon Floyd Wood, and followed, to deliver him also to the police. Doke was considerably bruised in the melee but not severely so.

The crowd who were seconding Wood and Allen followed the prisoners, and the services in the church were resumed.

JEFFERSON DOZIER'S STATEMENT.

The reporter saw Jefferson Dozier with reference to the difficulties that occurred after they had left the church, who says that they had gotten their prisoner nearly to the residence of Col. John M. Clarke, on McDonough street, when the crowd behind began to press upon them very closely, and insisted upon the release of Allen. Whe the crowd had gotten very near to them, Allen said he wanted to speak to one of them with reference to going on his bond. Dozier and Jones allowed him to turn to do so, and at that instant another of the rioters named Tom Warren slipped

A DIRK KNIFE INTO ONE OF ALLEN'S HANDS,

and attempted to put a pistol into his pocket. The pistol slipped, fell to the ground, and Jones picked it up and put it into his pocket.

Just then some person struck Dozier

A TERRIFIC BLOW OVER THE HEAD

with a stick, making a gash several inches long, and knocking him up against the fence. Another member who had accompanied the Dozier party, took hold of Allen to prevent his escaping, and the squad moved on, leaving Dozier behind, to whom the crowd did not suffer any more violence. When they had gotten their prisoner to the city hall, the crowd again attacked them, this time with rocks. After they had been struck several times, and actually in the presence of a posse of police who were coming up, Allen broke loose. He jumped over a fence and made his escape in the darkness.

FLOYD WOOD ESCAPES.

After the crowd had secured the escape of Allen they turned their attention to the party who were following on behind with Floyd Wood. They began to rock them, and so severely that they were also compelled to turn loose their prisoner to defend themselves, and he too ran off, and with them the crowd.

THE ARRESTS.

Under instructions from the church members the police this morning arrested at their homes Floyd Wood, John Simons, Lewis Parker, and Stephen Craig. The trials took place at ten o'clock before the Recorder. The evidence against Wood was conclusive, and he was fined $10 and costs for disorderly conduct to the disturbance of our citizens. John Simons, Lewis Parker and Stephen Craig all proved alibis and were discharged. The trouble being that in the darkness it was very difficult to identify anyone, and they were arrested simply because they were known to be companions of Wood and Allen.

The church is determined to put a stop to this nuisance. Criminal warrants have been taken out against Anderson Allen and Tom Warren, and their capture is only a question of time. When they are caught it is the intention to prosecute them to the full extent of the law, and we hope soon to be able to publish their arrival in the chain gang.

WATCH THIEF CAUGHT.—Officers Peers and Mike White, yesterday morning arrested a negro boy here who had in his possession handsome ladies' gold watch and chain. He was locked up, but stoutly denied having committed any theft. He gave a dozen names, and contradicted himself repeatedly in his statement. It was subsequently ascertained that the watch had been stolen from Stone Mountain, and detective Ed. Murphy took the prisoner there on the noon train.

THE list of hotel arrivals at this time of the year indicates an early reopening of the fall trade. As the embarrassments of Paton & Co. resulted from their difficulties in making Western and Southern collections, it was feared that this experience was general, but inquiry establishes the encouraging fact that collections generally were never easier.

MR. MILES TURPIN is announced as a candidate for tax receiver.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. ERGENZINGER'S Patented Mosquito Net is by far the cheapest and most popular Net, and sells well at $3 50 for Dark; Pink $4 00; Bobinet $8 00 to $10 00. All Nets sold in the city and put up, 25c extra.
A. ERGENZINGER,
No. 12 Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga.,
Awning and Bedding Manufactory.
aug15—d2t

"MALTHOPTONIQUE"—An English compound of Malt and Hops, a most excellent remedy for local or general debility.
As a tonic in dyspepsia and nervousness it is invaluable.
Recommended by the best physicians in the city
For sale at
W. W. COMPTON & Co.'s,
aug15—d1w No. 8 Marietta street.

AT THIRTY-FIVE THE AVERAGE AMERICAN DISCOVERS THAT HE HAS AN "INFERNAL STOMACH," and goes into the hands of the doctors for the remnant of his life. Prevention is better than cure, but DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS will both cure and prevent dyspepsia, diseases of the skin, liver, kidneys, and bladder, and all disorders arising from an "infernal stomach." jul22—d&w4w

AT COST.—W. B. Lowe & Co., will sel for the next THIRTY DAYS, their entire Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING AT COST FOR CASH. aug2—d1m

OBITUARY.

MORRIS—Died, on the 8th of June, 1874, Mrs. A. M. MORRIS, wife of C. S. Morris, and daughter of Hon. William B. Shelton, of White county, Georgia.

"Death loves a shining mark" is a saying truthfully felt, when its keen shaft cut down in early womanhood her in whose memory this tribute is penned.

She was for years a member of the M. E. Church, and ever tried to live in accordance with its teachings. She never seemed happier than when she was permitted to attend divine service, and be with Christ's people.

Her every day life was consistent with her profession: to her husband loving and gentle; to her children kind yet firm in her duty of controlling and instructing them as a Christian mother should.

She was ill only four drys when death came and released the soul from the suffering body. Although she was unconscious of death's approach, and in her delirium could not bid farewell to the loved ones around her deathbed, nor say to them "all is well," yet not a doubt remains with those who knew her best in regard to her eternal welfare. We, who knew her well and intimately, feel that to-day, with her two little ones, she is singing around the Throne of God in Heaven.

Her little babe survived her only two months; and though it seemed a hard affliction to the already bereaved heart of the saddened husband and father, yet it is God who has thus bereaved: and "He chasteneth whom He loveth." May He send His comforter to the sorrowing heart and draw it to Himself and prepare him to meet his loved wife and little ones in that Land where parting comes no more. God shield the motherless little girl from the keen blasts of this weary life, and keep her ever in the path of truth and duty taught her young heart by her Christian mother.

After her death the following lines were found, written a few days before her death, and they seem to breathe a premonition of the shadow that was so fast approaching.

A FRIEND.

TO MY HUSBAND.

JUNE 5TH, 1874.

I have lived most happy, dearest, oh most blessed in thy love,
Thou hast ever made thy heart an ark, I dwelling as its dove.
God sendeth me to wander now, I hope to reach a home,
Where the Savior ever stayeth, and thou wilt shortly come.
Thou wilt mourn for me, my dearest, and will sadly miss your bride,
When thou wakest in the morning, thou wilt miss her from thy side,
And a pang will rend thy bosom when thou seest my vacant chair,
But thou'lt think of Heaven, dearest, and wilt know thy wife is there.
Thou wilt be lonely, dearest, for many a weary day,
Thou wilt miss the cheering lovelight that brightened once thy way.
Oft thou wilt listen for my footsteps and my low and loving tone
And forget that I am lying in the graveyard cold and lone.
Then thou'lt waken from thy dreaming, and bitter tears will flow,
Why thou thinkest of thy loved one in the graveyard lying low.
I have thought of this full often, as I lay upon my bed;
How thou wouldst weep for me, dearest, when I'm numbered with the dead.
God's blessing on thee, my husband, for my blessing thou for years,
My bosom's joy in sorrows, my bosom's hope in fears,
Thou hast been to me the noblest, tenderest of men,
That holy thing a husband true, oh, blessings on thee then.
God be thy guardian, husband; may thy future be His care;
May love for Him and love for me be ever living there.
Oh! finish all thy duties, strength sufficient will be given.
Then, hasten, oh, my husband, unto thy wife in Heaven.

Local and Business Notices.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Steinheimer Bros., No. 48 Whitehall street, have received a fresh invoice of new pure black lustre alpacas, 50 pieces in all, direct from one of the best manufacturers in England, which they offer to the trade at popular prices. Call soon to secure bargains.

A fine pure black alpaca at 35 cents, worth 50 cents.

A very fine black alpaca at 40 cents, worth 60 cents.

An excellent alpaca at 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

A superior quality alpaca at 60 cents, worth 80 cents.

And a splendid alpaca at 75 cents, worth 90 cents.

Pure mohair lustre at 75 and 90 cents, worth $1 00 and $1 25, at
STEINHEIMER BROS.',
New York Store,
aug16—d2t No. 48 Whitehall street.

A CARD.

Public attention is directed to this card. The grand closing out sale of Steinheimer Bros. will continue for 15 days longer. In order to *push sales* we will offer extra inducements to purchasers of dry goods. "As heretofore advertised," we will, in addition to selling goods *regardless to value or cost*, offer a cash discount of 5 per cent. to all who buy goods to the amount of $5.

A cash discount of 6 per cent. to all who buy goods to the amount of $10.

And a cash discount of 10 per cent. to all who buy to the amount of $30.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

Now is the time to save money. Call at
STEINHEIMER BRO.'s,
New York Store,
aug16—d2t No. 48 Whitehall street.

JOHN KEELY'S
CLOSING OUT SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.

Having had such a run of trade on those new summer goods lately as to reduce them in quantity considerably, I now offer the remainder of them at prices never before asked in this market for similar goods. Dress goods, linens, cassimeres, white muslins, choice Pongee silks, parasols, corsets, hosiery, ribbons, etc., will now be offered *away below* the lowest prices asked at any time previous. They *will be closed out* in the next two weeks, so purchasers had better come at once and secure bargains at
JOHN KEELY'S,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.
aug16—d1t

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

The Great Southern Trunk Warehouse is located at the celebrated New York Store, No. 48 Whitehall street, where you will find *at all times*, a full and complete line of Ladies' Saratoga Trunks, Gentlemen's Sole Leather Trunks, Russia and Turkey Morocco Leather Bags and Satchels.
aug16—d2t STEINHEIMER BROS.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—H. D. Brier & Co., 11 Whitehall street sell more machin needles for $1 than any other house. Wax Agents for their embroidering and tufting machine and other novelties. jy19-ad1m.

Summer in the Highlands.

THE ALLEGHANY HOUSE IS NOW open. Good fare and cheap. Board from TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS TO TEN, according to size of family and age. Ser ant s half price.
J. C. BRANCH, Proprietor.
Clarksville, Ga., July 15, 1874—d1m

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON MARKET.

ATLANTA, August 15, 1874.
Cotton steady at 14 cents.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 15.
WEST & EDWARDS, Atlanta, Ga.
Sold brokers to-day, sides thirteen. Cincinnati ten millions shot. Will advance hold.
A. W. THOMAS & Co.

New Cotton from Alabama.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The first bale of new crop Alabama cotton, classed low mid dlings, sold at auction to-day, in front of the Cotton Exchange, at 24 cents.

Alabama Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The first bale of new crop Alabama cotton—grade low middlings—shipped by Moore, Waldman & Co. to Repaman Brothers, was sold to-day at 24 cents per pound. It was bought by Fielder, Grayson & Co.

Weekly Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The market for cotton on spot buoyant and active in comparison with the business of the past month. An advance of ⅛ at the close of last week was lost and during the early part of the week exporters appeared in the market and have continued to purchase freely. At the close there was a weak tone to the market notwithstanding the liberal business of the week. For forward deliveries there has been a fair demand, with the dealings extending into April, but values are decidedly lower, having gradually receded from day to-day. Total sales of the week 185,931 bales, of which 124,000 were on contract and 11,931 for immediate delivery.

ADVICES from Richmond, Va., show that the shipments of tobacco abroad just now are very heavy. One firm there is filling a contract with France for $5,000,000 worth of tobacco, and another has a similar contract which it is now carrying on with Austria amounting to $6,000,000. Wheat is also being shipped to Brazil in immense quantities, and wheat of that section being free from all danger of souring in crossing the ocean.

THE right to garnishee a letter in the hands of the postmaster cannot be consented to by the department. The jurisdiction of the postoffice department ceases with the delivery of any mail matter. Written agreements of course, whether in sealed or unsealed envelopes, must be charged at letter rates of postage; also written visiting cards. To insert a date or the price of an article of merchandise in writing in a circular would subject the same to postage at letter rates when deposited for mailing.

THE CATERPILLAR.—This disastrous pest to the cotton crop has made its appearance in this county in formidable array, and has commenced its disastrous work. The Colonel, whom some writer in the Chronicle and Sentinel said would give one hundred dollars for a bushel of them to put in his cotton field, is respectfully informed that if he will only place the money in some bank in Augusta, and make his order on us, we can furnish him all he wants.—*Madison Home Journal.*

ALLEGED PROFITS OF THE CORN COMBINATION.—The Chicago corn combination, it is alleged, have made nearly $500,000 by their operations in buying and shipping outside of what has been, or may be, realized out of the squeeze on the unhappy "shorts." There is no doubt they exaggerate the amount, but there can be no question that "King Jack" and his fellows have made a goodly sum out of their operations. Just how much will be realized from the "shorts" even rumor has not fixed upon. It has been decided to leave the arbitration committee of the Board of Trade the fixing of a basis of settlement of the left-over July deals on corn.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[*By Telegraph to the Constitution.*]

BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Loans decreased one and one-fourth millions; specie decreased three and one-third millions; Legal tenders increased a trifle; deposits decreased six and one-third millions; reserve decrease two and one-fourth millions.

'81s 183; '62s 11½; '64s 15½; '65s 16½; new 16½; '67s 17½; '68s 17½; new 5s 11½, 10-40s 13 5-8.

Tennessees 85; new 75; Virginias 29; new 30; consols 51½; deferred 9; Louisiana 6s 22; new 22; Levee 6s 22; do. 8s 22; Alabama 8s 45; 5s 30; Georgia 6s 77½; 7s 80½; North Carolina 18; new 10; special tax 5½, South Carolina 25; new 18; April and October 18.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Cotton net receipts 123 bales; gross 123.

Sales for future delivery closed easy; sales 22,400 bales; August 16 1-32; September 16 1-32; October 15 25-32a15 13-16; November 15 24-32a15 11-16; December 16 21-32a15 11-16; January 15 11-16; February 15¾; March 16 1-16; April 16 3-16a16¼.

Cotton quiet; sales 543 bales at 17a17⅛.

SAVANNAH, August 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middlings 16¼; net receipts 73 bales; gross 73; exports to Great Britain 2,062; coastwise 662; sales 18; stock 4,611 bales.

BALTIMORE, August 15.—Cotton dull and lower; middl

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1874.

MAGNANIMITY.

FROM THE ARABIC, BY RACHEL POMEROY.

Outside his camp, one day,
Asleep the Prophet lay.

Sudden he awoke, and lo!
Above him stood his foe.

Stood Durther with drawn blade.
"Who is there now," he said,

"Mohammed, thee to save
From Durther and the grave?"

"Allah!" the Prophet cried.
Whereat, awe-terrified,

A quake at that dread word,
Durther let fall his sword.

Mohammed stretched his hand,
And, holding high the brand:

"Who Durther now can save
From Allah and the grave?"

"Alas! lord, no one." "Then
Thy weapon take again,

"And from Mohammed learn
Mercy to show in turn!"

Thenceforth, the legend ends,
These two were always friends.

AFTER THE SERMON.

The Pope has declared his intention to create four new Cardinals.

In New York city there are 418 Sunday schools, including all denominations, having an aggregate membership of 116,826 scholars.

Dr. Thirlwall, who resigned the bishopric of St. David's, England, on account of "incapacity by age and permanent phisical infirmity" has been granted a pension of $10,000 a year.

—A popular preacher enriched his sermons occasionally with this jewel: "Remember, I beseech you, that we are sailing down the stream of time, and must inevitably *land* in the *ocean* of eternity."

—The London Times reports that Pere Hyacinthe resigned his charge in Geneva on account of a dispute between the moderate and extreme sections of the old Catholic party. He sides with and takes the leadership of the moderates.

Mrs. Van Cott, whose application for admission into the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference was unsuccessful, has gone to the Pacific coast, and will try to persuade the California Conference to accept her. She claims to have been instrumental in the past year in the conversion of 1,735 souls.

It is thought that there are at least 300,000 children in the Sunday schools on the continent of Europe, although this institution is comparatively new there. Its foothold seems now secure in Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland and Sweden, and it is gaining in Russia and Denmark.

A distinguished Italian lady recently organized a novel deputation of ladies to visit the Pope. The number of the party was eighty-three, agreeing with the age of the Pope. The ages of the members of the deputation ranged from eighty-three years downward, the youngest, who led it, being a year old. The Pope is said to have been much affected by this curious procession.

The new American chapel in process of construction in the new quarter of Rome, excepting the great vasilicas, will be the most beautiful ecclesiastical building in the city. It is built in the present Lombard and Gothic style. The exterior facings will all be of travertine, the interior of beautiful Arles stone. The tower, with a good peal of bells, will be 140 feet high. The design includes lecture rooms, school rooms, library, and lodging rooms for the officiating clergyman. The land cost $25,000, and the buildings will cost $70,000, of which latter sum $55,000 have already been subscribed.

Two important church suits have been recently decided. The church at Greenville, Tenn., which has been occupied since 1865, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been remanded by the courts to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The camp-ground and parsonage near Johnson City, Tenn., which have also been held by the Northern Methodists, have been turned over to the Church South. Other suits, it is said, will be instituted for the recovery of property claimed by the Church South. Committees on behalf of both churches to settle property questions of this nature without recourse to the courts is suggested, and this course will probably be adopted.

Concerning Catholic growth in the South, a correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal says: "Complaints are alleged of the lack of conversions in the South. Such complaints are unjust, as they are untrue. Comparatively, there are and have been more conversions in the South than in the North. I heard Bishop Gross say he made more converts in Georgia in five months than he did during his stay of two years in New England. The South will owe its conversion to Catholicity, not to immigrants, but to the establishment of numerous monasteries of missionary priests. How can Catholic immigrants settle in districts where the Catholic church is unknown? Their conscience forbids it. Catholics, clergy and laity hail with joy the initiatory steps taken by some of the bishops for the establishment of missionary homes."

FARM AND GRANGE.

The Patrons of Husbandry in Ohio have availed themselves of the general corporation laws of the State, and stand out on the records as a regularly incorporated body, "The Ohio State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, for the promotion of agriculture and the mutual benefit of those engaged in the purchase and sale of stock, commodities and articles pertaining thereto, including household luxuries." This places the State Order on the business footing of other corporate bodies.

DUDLEY W. ADAMS, Master of the National Grange, says: "The history of the world and its present condition has established this fact—that all countries are poor which export crude, raw material, and import the manufactured article; and the tendency of the people is all the time towards a condition of dependence. To this there have been no exceptions, and we would do well to heed the warning and escape the doom. Where the great industries—Agriculture and Manufactures—are equally developed, the general prosperity is assured."

THE Patrons in some portions of New York have adopted the plan of keeping a blackboard always in readiness at their meetings, on which are entered, by the members as they come in, stock and other property for sale or exchange, stock strayed or stolen, and such other information as they desire to bring before the members. This is said to work admirably, and many sales and other transactions grow out of this mode of advertising. As meetings are generally held in school-houses, is easy to make this plan available, and we advise its general adoption. Many of the secretaries in the subordinate granges in Kentucky keep two books, in one of which the members record what they have to sell, and the other they wish to purchase.

The granges are making great headway in Virginia, and it gives us pleasure to record the fact, for we deem it to be the forerunning of prosperity to the farmers of our State. We do not look upon this move as in any way opposed to the great interest of Virginia, but believe that to our farmers, who are intelligent men, it will prove a protection against monopoly and extortion, and at the same time be of great service in the interchange of ideas and practical experience, thus doing more in a year to advance the interest of agriculture than could otherwise be accomplished in ten. As a social club, the grange presents the very best possible form that can be found, for there is the hallowed influence of woman, and wherever woman is, her benign influence tends to elevate and advance man's moral character; in other societies, where women are excluded, we may find pleasure, profit, and enjoyment, but here we find elevation for our morals and manners, as well as protection for our prosperity and the advancement of husbands. We were doubted at first of the propriety of admitting ladies to the granges, but, after mature deliberation, have concluded that as many of the ladies are deeply interested in farming pursuits—in fact, we can point to instances where ladies are excellent and most successful farmers; in many branches of the farm the hand of woman is indispensable; then if the grange is to benefit the farmer, why should woman be excluded? is the natural question that arises; if her husband, father, brother or friend is to be benefitted by going into the grange, why exclude her who is to be much interested in all that concerns their welfare? Her quick wit can often solve problems that men cannot so easily see into; hence her necessity in the grange, and, above all, her moral influence sanctifies the grange, and makes it as sacred as the hearthstone or the altar.—*Virginia Fireside.*

A HANDY GARDEN ROLLER.

Take a joint of stove-pipe, 6, 7, or 8 inches in diameter; set one end upon an inch board, and with a scratch-awl or pencil mark around on the inside; reverse the pipe and mark the other end. Then with a pair of compasses find the centre of these two wheels, and strike around their circumference, allowing for the iron. Saw or cut them true and round; bore a hole with a bit in their centres, to receive a shaft of half-inch round iron about three inches longer than the length of pipe. Now fit in one of these heads, and upset the sheet-iron pipe over it enough to hold it firmly in place. Put the shaft in and set the whole end on the ground, taking care that the shaft stands true; and lastly put in a quart or two of dry sand, and tamp it hard with a suitable rammer repeating the operation till the pipe is full to within one inch of the top. Fit in the other head with the shaft in the place; upset the iron over it as before, and you have a roller as serviceable as one of all iron, and at almost no cost. To fit it for use, make a box of inch stuff; fit a handle to it, sloping at an angle of 20 degrees from its bottom board; put a cross head to the end of it, and for a garden or walk roller this cannot be beaten. If wanted heavier, it can be loaded with brickbats or earth; and for wheeling stones or rubbish off garden or lawn or newly plowed or spaded grounds, it will be pronounced by all who try it "tip-top." Any man or boy who can use a saw, plane and hammer, can make one in a few hours, and with decent care it will last as many years.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, August 15.—Cotton quiet; sales 542 bales; middling uplands 17; Orleans 17¾.

Futures opened as follows: August 16 1-16 a16¼; September 16 3-32a16⅜; October 15¾a16 1-32; November 15¾a15⅞; December 15¾a15⅞; January 15¾a15 15-16; February 16a16⅛; March 16a16¼; April 16 7-16.

Flour firm. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn advancing. Pork firm at $23 50. Lard quiet at 14¾. Turpentine quiet at 35¼a35½. Rosin steady at $2 25a$2 30. Freights firm.

Money 2 bid. Gold 9½. Exchange—long $4 87½; short $4 91. Governments active and strong. State bonds dull and nominal. Stocks extremely dull and steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 15, noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; uplands 8⅛a8⅜; Orleans 8⅜a8⅝; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in August 8⅛; do. nothing below low middlings, deliverable in September or October 8⅛.

LIVERPOOL, August 15, 2:30 P. M.—Cotton sales include 6,300 bales American; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in October or November 8⅛.

LONDON, August 15.—Street discount 5-16 below bank rate; Erie 30.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1874.

REMARKS.—Business dull and inactive at quotations.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 08; selling at $1 10. Silver, buying at $1 02; selling at $1 05.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at 1-4 premium.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 70a75; 7s 84a87; 8s 98a$1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 68a70; 8s 78a80. Augusta, 80a82. Georgia Railroad stock, 78a82; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 65a70; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 67a70. Savannah 80.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—white $1 10a$1 12. mixed $1 03a$1 05

Meal—$1 10a$1 12.

Wheat—white $1 25a$1 40; amber $1 20a$1 35; red $1 15a$1 25.

Rye—$1 35.

Barley—$1 40.

Oats—75.

Flour—fancy $8 00a$8 25, extra family 7 25a7 50; family $6 75a7 00; extra $6 00a$6 25, superfine $4 00a$5 00.

Bacon firm—clear sides 14½; clear rib sides 14; shoulders 11.

Bulk Meat—clear sides 13½; clear rib sides 13½; shoulders, none in market; long clear sides 13½; clear bellies 13¾.

Hams—plain uncanvassed 12½a13; plain canvassed, 14a15; sugar-cured canvassed 16½a17.

Lard—16½a17½.

Bagging—standard 17.

Ties—8½.

Hay—Timothy—$1 50a$1 60; clover $1 25; Tennessee $1 25a$1 50; millet $1 25a$1 50.

Sugars steady—crushed 13; powdered 13; granulated 13; A 12; extra C 11¾; yellow C 10a11; Demerara 11½; New Orleans 10¾a11½; do. prime 10a10¾; do. fair—none in market.

Syrups—refined 45a80; New Orleans 80a85.

Molasses—hhds 39; tierces 40; barrels 42.

Coffee easier: Rio choice 20½; prime 25½; good 24½; Java 35a38.

Teas—imperial $1a1 25; hyson 75a1 00; oolong 75a$1 00.

Spices—pepper 28; ginger 17; alspice 20; nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.

Salt—Virginia $2 00; Liverpool $1 75.

Mackerel—No. 1 bbls $17 50; ½ bbls $9 00; kits $1 75. No. 2 bbls $14 00; ½ bbls $7 50; kits $1 50. Family, bbls $14; ½ bbls $6 50, kits, $1 25.

Soap—5¼a10½.

Starch—6½.

Rice—9½.

Soda—kegs 7a7½; assorted papers 8a8½.

Candles—19.

Onions—$100a1 25 per bushel.

Crackers—C soda 5a6c; A soda 6a8; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 7a9; milk 10a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 9a11; C cream 9a11; lemon cream 10a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 14a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 16a18; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 12a13; spice cakes 11a12; ginger snaps 10a12; ginger bread 8a9.

Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 75; fancy 25a28.

Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster, per case, $2 75: 2 lb oysters, per case, $5 00; sardines, per case, $17 00; salmon, per dozen $3 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 50; tomatoes, per dozen, $2 50; peaches, per dozen, $2 50; pineapples $3 25; green corn $2 50.

Pickles—gallons, per dozen, $7 50; ½ gal ons, per dozen, $5 50; ¼ gallons, per dozen 13 00; pints, per dozen, $2 00; mixed Engish, per dozen, $3 50; chow chow, per dozen, $3 75; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 50; tomato catsup, per dozen, $1 50.

Wood Ware—brass-bound red cedar buckets $8 50; brass-bound juniper buckets $6 60a$7 50; painted buckets $3 75a$3 00; well buckets $6 50; painted tubs, per nest, $4; scives, per dozen, $2 25; brooms, per dozen, $2 75a$4 20; matches, per gross, $3 25.

Nails—20d, 12d, 10d, $4 50. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.

Powder—per keg $7 50.

Shot—drop, per bag, $2 50; buck, per bag, $2 75.

Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $9 00.

Copperas—4c.

Kerosene Oil—33.

Blacking—35a70

Vinegar Cider—23a30; Vinegar white wine 30a35.

Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50.

Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.

Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $13 50a14; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a$15; horse and mule shoes 7¼a8¼; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes 1¼ n. to 4 in.; flat and ¼ to 2 in. round 3½c per lb. by carload, and 3¾ to 3¾ for less than a carload. Sundry—5¼a5½ by carload; 3½ to 5½ for less than carload.

Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 25¼a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.

Beans—Glover $2 50; Lindsay $4 50; orchard grass $3 50; blue grass $2 50; bird's grass $3 50; Hungarian millet $3.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Dried Fruit—Peaches 6a14; peaches unpeeled 4a6; apples pealed 4a6.

Eggs—We quote at 14a15.

Beeswax—33a37.

Rags—3a3½c.

Poultry—We quote spring chickens at 15a20; good hens 25a28c.

Butter—We quote good country at 15a25; Tennessee 22½a27.

Fruits.

Melons by car load 15a23c each; canteloupes 6a7; peaches $1a$3 per bushel; apples—cooking 50c per bushel; eating, red $1 50 per bushel; grapes 8c.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 13½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 13½c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Garden Truck.

Green Corn 12½a15 per doz; tomatoes $1 25 per bushel; okra 50c per peck; cucumbers 50c per peck; squashes 50c per peck; cabbages 50ca$2 per doz; Irish potatoes $5 75a6 50 per bbl; beans $1 50 per bushel; onions, dry, $1 00a$1 75 per bushel; beets 5a6c per bunch; sweet potatoes 75c per peck.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 45a50; do., 11-in old 45a50; medium, 11-in old 50a55; good, 11-in old 60a65; fine 11-in. old 75a80; bright navys 85a95; dark grs. 50a60; bright eights, twist 60a70; medium, 12-in 50a55; good 65a70; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 65a75; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per pound $1; Log Cabin $1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 13.

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a$2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

The inside quotations on Prints is for light styles—the outside for fall styles.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 7¼a8¼c; Arnold's 9¼a10¼; Albion 9½; Ancona 9a11; Bedford 7¼a8; Fonestoga 9¼a10; Dunnell's 9¼a10; Garner's 9; Hartel's 9½; Sgrague 9¼a10; Washington 9½; do. Green Stripes 10½; Gloucester 9½.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10½; 7-8 9; yarns $1 35; sewing and knitting thread 60c.

Augusta and Granitaville—9-4 shirting 7 cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 9 per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10½ per yard; 7-8 drill 11 per yard. Alabama and Georgia and Montour goods are 1-2c under the above quotations.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimere twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 12; fancies, fashion 13½; checks 13½. Cottonades, Atta kepos, 9 oz 35; camlet jeans 25; pantaloon checks 22; plaid cottonades 16; twilled 18.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn 8. 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 10c; R 38 in. 8c. Cabot J 11c; 36 in. 13½c. Canoe 37 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 14½a15½c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c. Lonsdale 36 in. 14c. Social L. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk L. 36 in. 7½c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 19c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 10c.

Domestic Ginghams — Gloucester 9 1-2; Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 25c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 22c; Bid, Deford 16c; A A 20c; A A A 24c; B 13½c; Minnehahe 7-8 25c; A C A 30 inch 25c; Pittsfield 7½.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 10 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Ancasville A 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.

Cottonades—Everett D and T, 27½c; Farmers and Miners 22½c; Great Western 25c; Whittenton, D and T, 27½c; A 18c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 11½c; Triton factory 14½c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14½; 6 oz 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 8c; Lonsdale 8c; Masonville 8c; S S & Sons 8c; Garner 8c; high colors 9c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 7c; Franklin 7c; Harmony 7, high colors, 7½c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 37½c; Cuba 23½c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 25c; Hillside 11c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 42½c.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 7; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a$1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 75; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a$2 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 75a$2 50; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a$6 00; white lead, per lb, 9¼a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a$2 00; whale oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1a$1 15; tanner's oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, 20; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a$2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a$1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a$5 00; gum assafoetida 55; acid, sulphuric, per carboy. 11.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45; imperial 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 15; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; tapestry $1 25a$1 50; hemp, medium, 36-inch 27c; extra 32c; matting straw, white 28a50c; check 40a35c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a$1 50; 18 feet wide $1 50a$2.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 00, either white or colored. Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; rye from $1 to $6; apple brandy from $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 50; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $8 to $10; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $3 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $8¾, quarts $28.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—Buying prices ½c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices ½c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12½a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 2½; Jute 14a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

POND'S EXTRACT

CURES

Rheumatism,	Scalds,	Lameness,
Neuralgia,	Burns,	Soreness,
Sore Throat,	Boils,	Wounds,
Hoarseness,	Ulcers,	Bruises,
Headache,	Piles,	Sprains,
Toothache,	Colic,	Old Sores,

All Hemorrhages, Diarrhœa, etc.

POND'S EXTRACT

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TO DRESSMAKERS
OR DEALERS IN
LADIES' GOODS!

We would like to connect our

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business with some other business. We have large salesroom in best location. Any one having a nice light business that would be benefited by a change, is invited to investigate.

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Commercial Travelers.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS who solicit orders by Card, Catalogue, Trade-List, Sample, or other Specimen, also those who visit their customers and solicit trade by purchases made Direct from Stock, and who travel in any section, by Rail or Boat, selling any class of goods, are requested to send their Business and Private Address, as below, stating class of goods they sell, and by whom employed; also those who are at present under no engagement. This matter is of Great Importance Individually to salesmen of this class, or men soliciting trade in this manner. It is therefore Especially desired that this notice may meet the eye of All Commercial Travelers and Salesmen in this country and that they will at once give it their attention. Those who comply with above request will be Confidentially treated and duly advised of object in view. Please address, (by letter only)

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41 Park Row, New York.
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Bellevue High School,

(On Va. and Tenn. R. R., 15 Miles West of Lynchburg,)
Bedford County, Virginia.

THE Tenth Annual Session will begin September 15th. Beautiful and healthy location. Full corps of instructors. Pupils are members of the family. For catalogue or information address, at Bellevue P. O., orjuly5-d2taw2m WM. R. ABBOT, Prin.

Cancers Can be Cured.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he is in possession of the great

FRENCH REMEDY,

for curing Cancers, and is prepared to treat them successfully. His remedy produces but little pain, and is a certain, safe and effectual cure for that dreadful disease. Hundreds have already been cured by this never-failing remedy, who live to testify to its wonderful efficacy. Those afflicted with cancers would do well to call at an early day and be cured. DR. A. J. JONES,
Jonesboro, Ga.

TESTIMONIALS:

Kit Wich and Drury Dupree, Jones' Mill, Ga.; Judge J. Shropshire, Manson Dorsy, Mrs. M. Banks, Fayetteville; Rev. F. W. Baggerly, Mrs. E. Baggerly, Senoia; Mr. F. Moton, Hogansville; R. Osburn, Clayton; Mrs. McMullin, Jonesboro; Judge J. M. Williams, Griffin. july10-d3m

DR. TUTT'S
VEGETABLE
LIVER PILLS.

A CURE

that can be relied upon for CHILLS suffering from dys, ...sia, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, fever and ague, nervous debility, or of any disorder affecting the stomach, the liver or kidneys, is to tone, cleanse and regulate these important organs by the use of

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

They act very mildly, yet thoroughly restore the functional action of the digestive organs and the intestines and thoroughly renovates the whole system. They produce neither nausea, griping nor weakness, and may be taken at any time without change of diet or occupation. Price 25c a box. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye.

possesses qualities that no other dye does. Its effects are instantaneous, and so natural that it cannot be detected by the closest observer. It is harmless and easily applied, and is in general use among the fashionable hair dressers in every large city in the United States. Price $1 a box. Sold everywhere.

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QUEENS DELIGHT.

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is the most powerful Blood Purifier known to medical science. It enters into the circulation and eradicates every morbific agent; renovates the system; produces a beautiful complexion, and causes the body to gain flesh and increase in weight.

KEEP THE BLOOD HEALTHY!

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"Fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently steal away."

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IT is strange yet true, that as a rule it is the brightest intellects, the best members of society become addicted to this diseased appetite. A habit which makes them slaves, beclouds their minds, ruins their dispositions, and gives them in their more natural moments a hatred of self as well as a feeling that everybody despises them—to such an extent that society has no charms. But thanks to the Giver of all good, this morbid, terrible habit, and degraded condition, as well as all of the desire and feeling for opiates in any form is soon removed by this remarkable antidote, entirely so, and the weakened body and mind are invigorated, given renewed health until love and hope take the place of despondency and doubt. Though you may not be afflicted with the habit of using MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, or other forms of OPIUM, some friend may be, and you know it not; therefore we ask you, in the name of suffering humanity to pass this on. By so doing you may reap the reward of those who do good. DELAY NOT.

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DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1874.

MAGNANIMITY.

FROM THE ARABIC, BY RACHEL POMEROY.

Outside his camp, one day,
Asleep the Prophet lay.

Sudden he awoke, and lo!
Above him stood his foe.

Stood Durther with drawn blade.
"Who is there now," he said,

"Mohammed, thee to save
From Durther and the grave?"

"Allah!" the Prophet cried.
Whereat, awe-terrified,

A quake at that dread word,
Durther let fall his sword.

Mohammed stretched his hand,
And, holding high the brand:

"Who Durther now can save
From Allah and the grave?"

"Alas! lord, no one." "Then
Thy weapon take again,

"And from Mohammed learn
Mercy to show in turn!"

Thenceforth, the legend ends,
These two were always friends.

AFTER THE SERMON.

The Pope has declared his intention to create four new Cardinals.

In New York city there are 418 Sunday schools, including all denominations, having an aggregate membership of 116,826 scholars.

Dr. Thirlwall, who resigned the bishopric of St. David's, England, on account of "incapacity by age and permanent phisical infirmity" has been granted a pension of $10,000 a year.

—A popular preacher enriched his sermons occasionally with this jewel: "Remember, I beseech you, that we are sailing down the stream of time, and must inevitably *land* in the *ocean* of eternity."

—The London Times reports that Pere Hyacinthe resigned his charge in Geneva on account of a dispute between the moderate and extreme sections of the old Catholic party. He sides with and takes the leadership of the moderates.

Mrs. Van Cott, whose application for admission into the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference was unsuccessful, has gone to the Pacific coast, and will try to persuade the California Conference to accept her. She claims to have been instrumental in the past year in the conversion of 1,735 souls.

It is thought that there are at least 300,000 children in the Sunday schools on the continent of Europe, although this institution is comparatively new there. Its foothold seems now secure in Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland and Sweden, and it is gaining in Russia and Denmark.

A distinguished Italian lady recently organized a novel deputation of ladies to visit the Pope. The number ot the party was eighty-three, agreeing with the age of the Pope. The ages of the members of the deputation ranged from eighty-three years downward, the youngest, who led it, being a year old. The Pope is said to have been much affected by this curious procession.

The new American chapel in process of construction in the new quarter of Rome, excepting the great vasilicas, will be the most beautiful ecclesiastical building in the city. It is built in the present Lombard and Gothic style. The exterior facings will all be of travertine, the interior of beautiful Arles stone. The tower, with a good peal of bells, will be 140 feet high. The design includes lecture rooms, school rooms, library, and lodging rooms for the officiating clergyman. The land cost $25,000, and the buildings will cost $70,000, of which latter sum $55,000 have already been subscribed.

Two important church suits have been recently decided. The church at Greenville, Tenn., which has been occupied since 1865, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been remanded by the courts to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The camp-ground and parsonage near Johnson City, Tenn., which have also been held by the Northern Methodists, have been turned over to the Church South. Other suits, it is said, will be instituted for the recovery of property claimed by the Church South. Committees on behalf of both churches to settle property questions of this nature without recourse to the courts is suggested, and this course will probably be adopted.

Concerning Catholic growth in the South, a correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal says: "Complaints are alleged of the lack of conversions in the South. Such complaints are unjust, as they are untrue. Comparatively, there are and have been more conversions in the South than in the North. I heard Bishop Gross say he made more converts in Georgia in five months than he did during his stay of two years in New England. The South will owe its conversion to Catholicity, not to immigrants, but to the establishment of numerous monasteries of missionary priests. How can Catholic immigrants settle in districts where the Catholic church is unknown? Their conscience forbids it. Catholics, clergy and laity hail with joy the initiatory steps taken by some of the bishops for the establishment of missionary homes."

FARM AND GRANGE.

The Patrons of Husbandry in Ohio have availed themselves of the general corporation laws of the State, and stand out on the records as a regularly incorporated body, "The Ohio State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, for the promotion of agriculture and the mutual benefit of those engaged in the purchase and sale of stock, commodities and articles pertaining thereto, including household luxuries." This places the State Order on the business footing of other corporate bodies.

DUDLEY W. ADAMS, Master of the National Grange, says: "The history of the world and its present condition has established this fact—that all countries are poor which export crude, raw material, and import the manufactured article; and the tendency of the people is all the time towards a condition of dependence. To this there have been no exceptions, and we would do well to heed the warning and escape the doom. Where the great industries—Agriculture and Manufactures—are equally developed, the general prosperity is assured."

THE Patrons in some portions of New York have adopted the plan of keeping a blackboard always in readiness at their meetings, on which are entered, by the members as they come in, stock and other property for sale or exchange, stock strayed or stolen, and such other information as they desire to bring before the members. This is said to work admirably, and many sales and other transactions grow out of this mode of advertising. As meetings are generally held in school-houses, is easy to make this plan available, and we advise its general adoption. Many of the secretaries in the subordinate granges in Kentucky keep two books, in one of which the members record what they have to sell, and the other they wish to purchase.

The granges are making great headway in Virginia, and it gives us pleasure to record the fact, for we deem it to be the forerunning of prosperity to the farmers of our State. We do not look upon this move as in any way opposed to the great interest of Virginia, but believe that to our farmers, who are intelligent men, it will prove a protection against monopoly and extortion, and at the same time be of great service in the interchange of ideas and practical experience, thus doing more in a year to advance the interest of agriculture than could otherwise be accomplished in ten. As a social club, the grange presents the very best possible form that can be found, for there is the hallowed influence of woman, and wherever woman is, her benign influence tends to elevate and advance man's moral character; in other societies, where women are excluded, we may find pleasure, profit, and enjoyment, but here we find protection for our morals and manners, as well as protection for our prosperity and the advancement of husbands. We were doubted at first of the propriety of admitting ladies to the granges, but, after mature deliberation, have concluded that as many of the ladies are deeply interested in farming pursuits—in fact, we can point to instances where ladies are excellent and most successful farmers; in many branches of the farm the hand of woman is indispensable; then if the grange is to benefit the farmer, why should woman be excluded? is the natural question that arises; if her husband, father, brother or friend is to be benefitted by going into the grange, why exclude her who is to be much interested in all that concerns their welfare? Her quick wit can often solve problems that men cannot so easily see into; hence her necessity in the grange, and, above all, her moral influence sanctifies the grange, and makes it as sacred as the hearthstone or the altar.—*Virginia Fireside.*

A HANDY GARDEN ROLLER.

Take a joint of stove-pipe, 6, 7, or 8 inches in diameter; set one end upon an inch board, and with a scratch-awl or pencil mark around on the inside; reverse the pipe and mark the other end. Then with a pair of compasses find the centre of these two wheels, and strike around their circumference, allowing for the iron. Saw or cut them true and round; bore a hole with a bit in their centres, to receive a shaft of half-inch round iron about three inches longer than the length of pipe. Now fit in one of these heads, and upset the sheet-iron pipe over it enough to hold it firmly in place. Put the shaft in and set the whole end on the ground, taking care that the shaft stands true; and lastly put in a quart or two of dry sand, and tamp it hard with a suitable rammer repeating the operation till the pipe is full to within one inch of the top. Fit in the other head with the shaft in the place; upset the iron over it as before, and you have a roller as serviceable as one of all iron, and at almost no cost. To fit it for use, make a box of inch stuff; fit a handle to it, sloping at an angle of 20 degrees from its bottom board; put a cross head to the end of it, and for a garden or walk roller this cannot be beaten. If wanted heavier, it can be loaded with brickbats or earth; and for wheeling stones or rubbish off garden or lawn or newly plowed or spaded grounds, it will be pronounced by all who try it "tip-top." Any man or boy who can use a saw, plane and hammer, can make one in a few hours, and with decent care it will last as many years.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, August 15.—Cotton quiet; sales 542 bales; middling uplands 17; Orleans 17¾.

Futures opened as follows: August 16 1-16 a16¼; September 16 3-32a16⅝; October 15¾a 15¾; November 15¾a15¾; December 15¾a 15¾; January 15¾a15 15-16; February 16a16¼; March 16a16¼; April 16 7-16.

Flour firm. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn advancing. Pork firm at $23 50. Lard quiet at 14¾. Turpentine quiet at 35¼a35¾. Rosin steady at $2 25a$2 30. Freights firm.

Money 2 bid. Gold 9½. Exchange—long $4 87½; short $4 91. Governments active and strong. State bonds dull and nominal. Stocks extremely dull and steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 15, noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; uplands 8¼a8⅝; Orleans 8¾a8¾; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in August 8¼; do. nothing below low middlings, deliverable in September or October 8¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 15, 3:30 P. M.—Cotton sales include 6,200 bales American; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in October or November 8¼.

LONDON, August 15.—Street discount 5-16 below bank rate; Erie 30.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, }
Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1874. }

REMARKS.—Business dull and inactive at quotations.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 08; selling at $1 10. Silver, buying at $1 02; selling at $1 05.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at 1-4 premium.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 70a75; 7s 84a87; 8s 98a8½. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 68a70; 8s 78a80. Augusta, 80a82. Georgia Railroad stock, 73a82; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 65a70; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 67a70. Savannah 80.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—white $1 10a$1 12. mixed $1 03a $1 05.

Meal—$1 10a$1 12.

Wheat—white $1 25a$1 40; amber $1 20a $1 35; red $1 15a$1 25.

Rye—$1 35.

Barley—$1 40.

Oats—75.

Flour—fancy $8 00a$8 25, extra family 7 25 $7 50; family $6 75a$7 00; extra $6 00a$6 25, superfine $4 00a$5 00.

Bacon firm—clear sides 14¼; clear rib sides 14; shoulders 11.

Bulk Meat—clear sides 13½; clear rib sides 13½; shoulders, none in market; long clear sides 13½; clear bellies 13¾.

Hams—plain uncanvassed 12¼a13; plain canvassed, 14a15; sugar-cured canvassed 16¼a17.

Lard—16¼a17¼.

Bagging—standard 17.

Ties—8¾.

Hay—Timothy—$1 50a$1 60; clover $1 25; Tennessee $1 25a$1 50; millet $1 25a$1 50.

Sugars steady—crushed 13; powdered 13; granulated 13; A 13; extra C 11¾; yellow C 10a11; Demerara 11¾; New Orleans 10¾a 11¼; do. prime 10a10¾; do. fair—none in market.

Syrups—refined 45a80; New Orleans 80a85. Molasses—hhds 39; tierces 40; barrels 42.

Coffee easier; Rio choice 26½; prime 25½; good 24½; Java 35a38.

Teas—imperial $1a1 25; hyson 75a1 00; oolong 75a$1 00.

Spices—pepper 28; ginger 17; alspice 20; nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.

Salt—Virginia $3 00; Liverpool $1 75.

Mackerel—No. 1 bbls $17 50; ½ bbls $9 00; kits $1 75. No. 2 bbls $14 00; ½ bbls $7 50; kits $1 50. Family, bbls $14; ½ bbls $8 50, kits, $1 25.

Soap—5¼a10½.

Starch—6½.

Rice—9¾.

Soda—kegs 7a7½; assorted papers 8a8¼.

Candles—19.

Onions—$100a1 25 per bushel.

Crackers—C soda 5a6c; A soda 6a8; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 7a9; milk 10a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 9a11; C cream 9a11; lemon cream 10a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 14a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 16a18; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 12a13; spice cakes 11a12; ginger snaps 10a12; ginger bread 8a9.

Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 75; fancy 25a28.

Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster, per case, $2 75; 2 lb oysters, per case, $5 00; sardines, per case, $17 00; salmon, per dozen $3 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 50; tomatoes, per dozen, $2 50; peaches, per dozen, $3 50; pineapples $3 25; green corn $2 50.

Pickles—gallons, per dozen, $7 50; ½ gallons, per dozen, $5 50; ¼ gallons, per dozen 13 00; pints, per dozen, $2 00; mixed Eng, lish, per dozen, $3 50; gherkins, English, per dozen, $3 50; chow chow, per dozen, $3 75; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 50; tomato catsup, per dozen, $1 50.

Wood Ware—brass-bound red cedar buckets $8 50; brass-bound juniper buckets $6 60a$7 50; painted buckets $2 75a$3 00; well buckets $6 50; painted tubs, per nest, $4; selves, per dozen, $2 25; brooms, per dozen, $3 75a$4 20; matches, per gross, $3 25.

Nails—20d, 12d, 10d, $4 50. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.

Powder—per keg $7 50.

Shot—drop, per bag, $2 50; buck, per bag, $2 75.

Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash per case, $9 00.

Copperas—4c.

Kerosene Oil—38.

Blacking—35a70

Vinegar Cider—28a30; Vinegar white wine 30a35.

Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50.

Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.

Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $13 50a14; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a$15; horse and mule shoes 7¼a8¼; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes 1½ in. to 4 in.; flat and ¾ to 2 in. round 3¼c per lb. by carload, and 3½ to 3¾ for less than a carload. Sundry—3¼a3½c by carload; 3¾ to 5¾ for less than carload.

Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 25½ a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.

Hides—Green 4c; dry flint 12½a13; dry salted 10½a11; dry salted kip 10½a11; dry salted calf 12½a13; dry flint kip 12½a13; dry flint calf 14a15; deacons 50c; sheep skins $1 50a$1 75; lambs 50c; goats 25c.

Wool—Unwashed fine merino 18a20; unwashed coarse merino 20a22; unwashed fine mixed 20a22; unwashed coarse mixed 22a24; unwashed braid 24a26; washed fine merino 30a32; washed coarse merino 32a34; washed fine mixed 32a34; washed coarse mixed 34a36; washed braid 36a38; tub washed 38a40.

Seeds—Clover $5; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 50a4; blue grass $2 50; red top grass $3 50; Hungarian millet $3.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Dried Fruit—Peaches 7a7½; peaches unpeeled 4a6; apples peeled 4a6.

Eggs—We quote at 14a15.

Beeswax—25a27.

Rags—2a2½c.

Poultry—We quote spring chickens at 15a 20; good hens 25a28c.

Butter—We quote good country at 15a25; Tennessee 22½a27.

Fruits.

Melons by car load 15a20c each; canteloupes 6a7; peaches $1a$2 per bushel; apples—cooking 50c per bushel; eating, red $1 50 per bushel; grapes 8c.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 12½c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Garden Truck.

Green Corn 12½a15 per doz; tomatoes $1 25 per bushel; okra 50c per peck; cucumbers 50c per peck; squashes 50c per peck; cabbages 50c a$2 per doz; Irish potatoes $3 75a5 50 per bbl; beans $1 50 per bushel; onions, dry, $1 00a$1 75 per bushel; beets 5a6c per bunch; sweet potatoes 75c per peck.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 45a50; do., 11-in old 45a50; medium, 11-in old 50a55; good, 11-in old 60a65; fine 11-in. old 75a80; bright navys 55a65; dark grs. 50 a60; bright eights, twist 60a70; medium, 12-in 50a55; good 65a70; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 65a75; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per pound $1; Log Cabin $1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 13.

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a$2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

The inside quotations on Prints is for light styles—the outside for fall styles.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 7¼a8¼c; Arnold's 9¼a 10½; Albion 9½; Ancona 9a11; Bedford 7¼a8; Fonestoga 9¼a10; Dunnell's 9¼a10; Garner's 9; Hartel's 9½; Sgragues 9¼a10; Washington 9½; do. Green Stripes 10½; Gloucester 9½.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10¼; 7-8 9; yarns $1 35; sawing and knitting thread 60c.

Augusta and Graniteville—8-4 shirting 7 cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 9 per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10½ per yard; 7-8 drill 11 per yard. Alabama and Georgia and Monitour goods are 1-2c under the above quotations.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 12; fancies, fashion 13½c; checks 13½. Cottonades, Attakepos, 9 oz 35; camlet jeans 25; pantaloon checks 22; plaid cottonades 16; twilled 18.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn 8. 36 in. 13c. Boott E 36 in. 10c; R 28 in. 8c. Cabot ¾ 11c; 36 in. 12½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 14a15½c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c. Lonsdale 36 in. 14c. Social L. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk L. 36 in. 7½c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 19c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 10c.

Domestic Ginghams — Gloucester 9 1-2; Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 25c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 23c; Bidford 16c; A A 20c; A A 22c; B 13c; Minnehaha 7-8 25c; A C A 30 inch 23c; Pittsfield 7½.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 10 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Ancasville A 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.

Cottonades—Everett, A and T, 27½c; Farmers and Miners 22½c; Great Western 25c; Whittenton, D and T, 27½c; A 18c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 11½c; Trion factory 14½c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14¼; 6 oz 13¾.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 8c; Lonsdale 8c; Masonville 8c; S S & Sons 8c; Garner 8c; high colors 9c.

Glazed Cambries—Ellerton 7c; Franklin 7c; Harmony 7, high colors, 7½c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 37½c; Cuba 23½c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 25c; Hillside 11c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 42½c.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 7; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3¼; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a$1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 75; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copperas, per gal, $2 00a$3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 75a$2 50; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a$6 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a$2 00; whale oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1a$1 15; tanners' oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, 20; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a$2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a$1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a$5 00; gum assafoetida 55; acid, sulphuric, per carboy, 11.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45; imperial 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 15; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; tapestry $1 25a$1 50; hemp, medium, 36-inch 27c; extra 32c; matting straw, white 28a50c; check 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a$1 50; 18 feet wide $1 50a$2.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 00, either white or colored. Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; rye from $1 to $6; apple brandy from $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 50; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $8 to $10; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $3 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsfe & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2¼. Waste paper—Buying prices ¼c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices ¼c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12¼a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 2¾; Jute 14a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

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Rheumatism,	Scalds,	Lameness,
Neuralgia,	Burns,	Soreness,
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Headache,	Piles,	Sprains,
Toothache,	Colic,	Old Sores,

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